Bombay Gazette,
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Newspaper, Book, Job and Fancy Printing of every description executed in the best style. Estimates forwarded on application.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,157—NEW · SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

NESTLÉ'S
CONDENSED
MILK
Richest in Cream
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA,

Date of Sailing. 3-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
8th Oct.	ARABIA	7903	......	...
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
22nd ,,	EGYPT	7912	......	...
29th ,,	MANTUA	10885	......	...
5th Nov.	HIMALAYA	6898	......	...
12th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
19th ,,	MARMORA	10509	......	...
26th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
3rd Dec.	PERSIA	7951	......	...
10th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
17th ,,	ARABIA	7903	......	...
24th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
31st ,,	EGYPT	7912	......	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
18th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	10885
25th ,,	ARABIA	7903	....	—
4th March	MALWA	10883	....	...
11th ,,	EGYPT	7912	....	...
18th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
22nd ,,	* ARCADIA	7000	....	...
25th ,,	PERSIA	7951	....	...
1st April	MARMORA	10509	....	...
8th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	....	...
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
22nd ,,	MANTUA	10885	....	...
29th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
6th May	ARABIA	7903	....	...
13th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
20th ,,	EGYPT	7912	....	...

The above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER,
At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 523 or Rs. 627	Rs. 793 or Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. CO.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS. (CITY AND HALL LINES).

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
†B. Merton Hall	6700	......	Oct. 14
B. Sandon Hall	8800	not fixed.	...
C. City of Glasgow	9500	......	Oct. 29
C. City of Calcutta	11000	......	Nov. 5
A. City of Vienna	6000	......	,, 5
C. City of London	11000	......	,, 26
A. Trafford Hall	8000	......	Dec. 6
C. City of Athens	810	......	,, 15
C. City of Benares	11000	......	,, 30
B. City of Agra	8100	not fixed.	...
			1911
B. Locksley Hall	5500	......	Jan. 8
Newby Hall	7500	......	,, 14
Sutton Hall	7700	......	,, 26
City of Glasgow	9500	......	Feby. 4
City of Vienna	6000	......	March 4
B. Trafford Hall	8000	March 17	* ,, 14
C. City of Athens	8100	,, 24	* ,, 21
C. City of Benares	11000	......	April 8
C. City of York	11000	April 24	* ,, 21
C. City of Glasgow	9500	May 9	* May 6
A. Trafford Hall	8000	,, 30	...
C. City of Manchester	8900	......	June 10
C. City of	...	......	July 19

† Or Dunkirk at Steamers option.—

* Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

A.—1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation.

Sailing dates and fares are subject to alteration without notice.

Service or two Berthed Sabins. Electric Fans free.

Concession granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

JOINT SERVICE.
In connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN

To Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Sons Agency.

Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co., Agents.
Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street, Fort.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dwarka ...	1695	Thurs.	6th Oct.	9 a.m.	via C. M.
Lhasa ...	2171	Fri.	7th ,,	6 a.m.*	direct.
Linga ...	2171	Mon.	10th Oct.	11 a.m.	†P D & C M

† Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
* Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 6th Oct. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on Monday, 10th October calling at Karachi, Pasni, Nailor, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA, (Fortnightly.)

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about 8th October.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct),

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay,

6th October, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	3rd Nov.
SALAZIE	4,147	Riquier	24th Nov.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	X	22nd Dec. 1911.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	X	19th Jan ,,
SALAZIE	4,147	Riquier	16th Feb. ,,
SYDNEY	4,118	Costa	16th Mar. ,,
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	13th Apl. ,,
POLYNESIEN	6,363	X	11th May ,,
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	X	8th June ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains;	To Sail on or about
Armand Behic	6,885...	X	7th Oct. 1910.
Australien	6,365...	X	4th Nov.

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDÈZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on
Koerber ...	5423	A. Foresti	1st November.
Bohemia ...	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th ,,
Africa ...	4719	E. Seberich	1st December,
Graz ...	3905	D. Mistrorigo	16th ,,
Koerber ...	5423	A. Foresti	1st Jany. 1911
Bohemia ...	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th ,, ,,
Africa ...	4719	E. Seberich	1st Feby. ,,
Graz ...	3905	D. Mistrorigo	16th ,, ,,
Koerber ...	5423	A. Foresti	1st March ,,
Bohemia ...	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th ,, ,,
Africa ...	4719	E. Seberich	1st April ,,
Graz ...	3905	D. Mistrorigo	16th ,, ,,
Koerber ...	5423	A. Foresti	1st May ,,
Bohemia ...	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th ,, ,,
Africa ...	4719	E. Seberich	1st June ,,

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
China	6017	P. Pavissien	29th December.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES. ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs.	450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,,	675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London	,,	545 ,, 635*
Saloon Class to London and back	,,	865 ,, 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice		350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,,	525
Intermediate Class to London	,,	445
Intermediate Class to London and back	,,	715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs.	450
,, Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,,	675
Saloon Class to London	,,	545 to 585 *
,, Class to London and back	,,	865 to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Ferdinand	B. Cobol	6016	25th Oct. 1910.

For further information regarding passages apply to

E. STUPARICH,
Actg. Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S.N. Co., Bombay

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

SHIPPING.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted,

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.......	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND.........	£ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Tuticorin,	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Aden (Camp,)
Madras,	Cochin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe,
Cawnpore		

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realizing Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. J. BLACK,
BOMBAY. Ag. Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES:
Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind) and Karachi.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager

CLARKES. B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

A POPULARIZED WATCH

THERE is much neat simplicity shown in the Special and Perfect Lentille Finish of the case of this Watch, giving it an appearance of Elegance and Good Taste which Watches at the same price do not offer.

The mechanism of to-day and the finish of the case is a considerable improvement compared with the original production of our

POPULAR WATCH

and of which Brigadier General Way wrote so flatteringly:

> "I bought in your Shop the best timekeeper I ever saw. It has never been out of my pocket for 9 years and has never gone wrong and has never been touched by anyone, never been cleaned or oiled, and keeps better time than any Gold Watch I ever saw," &c., &c.

In addition to our usual written guarantee the dial of this Watch carries our name which is a further assurance of our absolute confidence in accepting sponsorship in even so cheap a timekeeper.

Nickel cased Crystal face model ...	Rs.	15-8	Cash Rs.	14
Silver cased Crystal face model ...	,,	22-8	,, ,,	20-4
Silver cased Hunting or Half Hunting models	,,	27-8	,, ,,	24-12

The watch is supplied in a neat case with spare glass and mainspring and a written guarantee that it will last for 15 years with reasonable proper care.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
WATCH MAKERS & JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

"ALL GOLD"

Californian New Season's Fruit Fresh consignment just arrived in large 2½ lb. tins.

Cases containing ...
- 6 LEMON CLING PEACHES.
- 6 APRICOTS.
- 5 BARTLETT PEARS.
- 3 ROYAL ANN CHERRIES.
- 3 GREENGAGE PLUMS.
- 1 BLACKBERRIES.

Rs. 22-8 per case...
OR RE. 1 PER TIN.
SELECTED.

OBTAINABLE ONLY FROM

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... ,,	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND......... ,,	1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)

THE HON'BLE MR. H. R. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)

RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)

GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).

The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhavnaggur.)

KHETSEY KHAISEY Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)

RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)

The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

R. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Acting Manager

BANKS.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	,, 17,62,500
Reserve Fund	,, 4,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Standard Buildings, Bombay, 30th June, 1910.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID UP...	Yen. 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... ,,	16,600,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Changching	Newchwang
Dairen (Dalny)	New York
Hankow	Osaka
Hongkong	Pekin
Honolulu	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Kobe	San Francisco
Liaoyang	Shanghai
London	Tiehling
Lyons	Tientsin
Fengtien (Mukden)	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business is transacted.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

JUST UNPACKED

THE following from the CUTTING PACKING Co., Californian Fruits in Syrup in 2½ lbs. tins, Extra quality, PEACHES, PEARS and APRICOTS, at Re. 1-4 per tin, and ROYAL ANNE CHERRIES, in 3 lbs. tins, at Re. 1-8 per tin.

Whole ASPERAGUS, 1st choice (PAUL ERASMI AND Co.), at Rs. 2-8; per Dozen, Rs. 27.

Fruits in Syrup, Extra quality, in Bottles, at Re. 1-10 per Bottle, from the well known House of Messrs. DANDICOLLE AND GAUDIN, at Bordeaux.

PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION,
From
THE ITALIAN STORES,
C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PEARSE & CO.'S

CELEBRATED

KILN DRIED FLOUR

in 7lb. tin.

DOG AND SHIP BISCUITS

VERY SUPERIOR.

PEARSE & CO.,
By Appointment to H. E. The GOVERNOR.
ESTABLISHED 1872.

CHOICE
ENGLISH & ITALIAN
PASTRY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° ,,
Monkey 125° ,, ,,
Elephant in tins and bulk.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of SUGAR, per s. s. "UJINA," from JAVA, are hereby notified that the Steamer is expected to ARRIVE in Bombay, on or about the 6th current, and will discharge in Dock.

(2) Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for Delivery orders and to take delivery of their Cargo immediately on discharge.

(3) The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning, between 8 and 9 a. m., to survey damaged bags. No Survey will be held after seven days of the landing of the last bag.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th October, 1910.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WEEK-END EXPRESS TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LONAVLA.

THE WEEK END EXPRESS TRAINS to and from Lonavla will COMMENCE RUNNING from Bombay on the 15th, and from Lonavla the 17th October, 1910, and NOT from the 8th October, as previously advertised on 29th September, 1910.

H. C. RADFORD,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 5th October, 1910.

LOST.

A DIVIDEND WARRANT No. 519, for Rs. 70, of the Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation, Ltd., in the name of LALBHAI GORDHANDAS. Finder presenting the same to GULABDAS MOTIRAM, at Share Bazar, will be rewarded.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of GOVINDJI HANSRAJ, of Bombay, Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, deceased.

BAI GOMTIBAI, widow of the above-named deceased, GOVINDJI HANSRAJ, of Bombay, Loovana Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort, the Sole Surviving Executrix of the said will ... ... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and ten and in the first year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
P. B. MALABARI, Registrar.
The 29th day of September, 1910.
Messrs. DIKSHIT, DHANJISHA & SOONDERDAS,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. KENDELL and Co., Ltd., having their Registered Office, at No. 12, Tamarind Land, Fort, Bombay, are the SOLE PROPRIETORS of the PATENT RIGHTS for the manufacture and sale of Walke's Patent Card Boards, Washers, and of the patent rights under all other Patents taken out by Mr. C. Walke in connection with the manufacture of Gin Washers of disks of paper in which short pieces of coir or other vegetable fibres are incorporated.

The public are hereby WARNED against the manufacture, import or sale of Washers in infringement of the Patent Right of the Company.

Legal proceedings will be instituted against every party detected in manufacture of Washers in infringement of the said Patent Rights of the Company or in sale or import of Washers so manufactured—Dated this 23rd day of September, 1910.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI & ROMER,
Attorneys for KENDELL and Co., Ltd.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Bombay Time), on THURSDAY, the 27th day of October, 1910, for the SUPPLY of 12 Bristol's Recording Pressure Gauges and 8 cast iron cattle troughs.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc. may be obtained free of charge from the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 200 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. LACEY,
Storekeeper, Municipality.

Storekeeper's Office,
Chinchpokli, 28th September, 1910.

Spend Re. 1-3 yearly and save one hundred and one by learning to make useful articles in leisure hours. You will find all you need to know in INDUSTRY *A Monthly Journal of Handicrafts & Commerce* containing useful and Practical hints for preparing household necessities, starting of small mechanical and manual industries, etc., etc.

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NEMESIS AGUE SPECIFIC,

is a rational Remedy for Ague, Malarial, Bilious, Plague and other Fevers. A General Bitter Tonic, and Heart Stimulent. Per bottle, Re. 1.

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SKATING RINK

NEAR NEW POST OFFICE.

OPEN DAILY.

PRACTICE SESSION 8 to 9 a. m.
LADIES' „ 9 to 10 a. m.
EVENING „ 6 to 8.
NIGHT „ 9-30 to 11-30.

INSURANCES.

BONUS YEAR 1910.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES
EDINBURGH : 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON : 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds exceed	£19,670,000
Total Revenue for 1909 exceeded.	£4,280,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent, per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

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Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

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THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000. Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

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DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

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REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1909.

New Policies issued (net) ...6,514 for	£.	1,986,394
New Premiums (1909) ...	„	90,965
Surplus on transactions for above period	„	273,119
Annual Income ...	„	1,422,802
Assets ...	„	10,315,985
Total Payments under Policies	„	25,606,534

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—

CROFT MODY & CO.,
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"APENTA"
NATURAL APERIENT WATER
FILLED AT THE SPRINGS, BUDA PEST, HUNGARY.

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Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

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REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

SMALL OFFICES TO LET, above Thacker's, Electric Light and Fans. Rent from Rs. 100 per mensem. Apply THACKER & Co., Ltd., Esplanade Road.

SALES & MORTGAGES arranged in the shortest possible time.—LUARD BARRINGTON AND CO., P. O. Box No. 239, Bombay.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years. Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years, has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Nariman, Hyderabad, Deccan

IMPORTANT TO MOTORISTS.—Decalcifier. The great Calcium solvent will absolutely remove calcium and incrustations from Radiators and other parts. Stocked by THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Bombay.

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WANTED.—A BILL COLLECTOR will have to deposit Rs. 500 in cash or Government Promissory Note, as Security. Apply GENERAL MANAGER, care of this Paper.

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DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
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The best Refresher in India.
Insist upon having the original Brand.
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To be had of all WINE DEALERS.

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Liqueur Scotch Whisky (as supplied to the Savoy Hotel and Restaurant Ltd.)

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Distillers to H. M. the King.

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If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has [illegible] a reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—ITCURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

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IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,
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BLOOD POISON,
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SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,
BAD LEGS,
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SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

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IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

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The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.

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1909

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J. S. BRUCE,
Acting Agent.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

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Second Insertion	...	„ 3-8	do.
Third Insertion ...	...	„ 3-0	do.
Fourth Insertion	...	„ 2-8	do.
Fifth and upwards	...	„ 2-0	do.
Minimum charge	...	„ 6-0	do.

In the Native Languages double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Investigator	Lieut Danson	Marine Survey of India...R I M
I M S Palinarus	Lieut Danson	Marine Survey of India...R I M
R I M S Lawrence	Comdr Mills	R I M
R I M S Minto	Lt Comdr G H S Latouche	R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 5.

Bulimba	1607	Butler	M M & Co
Banca	3794	Collyer	P & O S N & Co
Birmingham	2612	Carter	......
Barque Brilliant	3609	Morrison	Standard Oil & Co
Caithness	2222	Proctor	W & A Graham & Co
Clan Mackay	1653	Leslie	James Finlay & Co
Hillfern	2776	Williams	......
Hydra	831	Kirseborn	F F Campbell & Co
Kanzler	1865	Schutt	A Strandis & Co
Lhasa	950	McDiarmid	M M & Co
Madura	1273	Bamber	M M & Co
			30 9...W & A Graham & Co
Nuddea	1944	Logan	M M & Co
Najmi	2522	Hallet	E & A M Jeewanji
Norfolk	2349	Erland	Cory Brothers & Co
Saifi	502	Willoughley	B & H S N & Co
Umlazi	1153	Brett	......
Virawa	2176	Emmett	M M & Co
Visigoth	2613	Rule	T Morrison & Co
Zoroaster	2376	Wickham	W&A Graham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Delta	4780	Snow	Shanghai	26 10	P & O S N & Co
B Sandon Hall	3293	Haddy	Calcutta	10 10	Killick Nixon & Co
D&E Arcadia	3511	Barcham	Shanghai	12 10	P & O S N Co
G Firczi	2029	Primrose	Jeddah	8 10	B & P S N & Co
K Khasrou	2410	Hannah	Repairing	...	B & P S N & Co
L Shah Jehan	2566	Born	Jeddah	8 10	B & H S N & Co
M Budrie	1613	Jones	Jeddah	12 10	G Jeewanji & Sons
O Mohammadi	1251	Geddis	Darasalam	8 10	B & P S N & Co
VICTORIA DOCK.					
1 Shah Ameer	1922	Halse	Mauritius	8 10	B & H S N & Co
2 Circassia	4326	Osborne	Liverpool	15-10	W & A Graham & Co
4 Candidate	3826	Booth	Antwerp	8 10	Killick Nixon & Co
5 Colombo Maru	2920	Combs	Kobe	7 10	N Y Kaisha
6 Marca	4437	Adams	Dunkirk	8 10	K Nixon & Co
7 Warturm	3127	Schmidt	Karachi	6 10	W & A Graham & Co
8 Harpagus	3671	Johnson	Antwerp	6 10	W & A Graham & Co
9 Querimba	4937	Smith	Java	11 10	M M & Co
10-11 Knight of the Thistle	4286	Brown	Dunkirk	8 10	Killick Nixon & Co
12&13 Arabia	4098	Palmer	London	8 10	P & O S N Co
14 Dwarka	759	Moxon	Busreh	6 10	M M & Co
M W D D					
Satrunji	547	Esmail	Repairing	...	Bo S N Co Ld
Offside N					
Islami	1605	Green	Jeddah	6 10	B & P S N & Co
H W P D					
Kaveri	553	Dawood	B'nager	5 10	Bo S N Co Ld
Sarasvati	443	Ebrahim	Marmagoa	5 10	Bo S N Co Ld
Sabarmati	524	Samsoodin	Gulf Port	6 10	Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

Vessels.	Commanders	From
Nudolea	Logan	Buschra, Sept 19
Kanzler	Schutt	Durban, Sept 8
Lhasa	McDiarmid	Karachi, Oct 8
Umlazi	Brett	Natal, Sept 13
Hydra	Kirseborn	Bangkok, Sept 9

DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
[illegible]raiz	Reid	Calcutta
[illegible]on Hall	Prowse	Karachi
[illegible]gu	Morrison	Rangoon
[illegible]ala	Canham	Dunkirk

[illegible]lowing vessels obtain their portclearance on [illegible]ay :—

[illegible]mer Dwarka, Moxon, Persian Gulf.
Warturm, Schmidt, Hamburg.

[illegible]ollowing vessels began to load on Wednes-[illegible]

[illegible]mer Nuddea, for Calcutta.
Armand Behic, for Noumea.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Navigazione Generale Italiana Company's Steamer Ischia, from Bombay arrived at Hongkong on the 5th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—OCT. 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—111 casks skins, Nizamudin and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 40 bales wool, E Dossa and Co; 40 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co; 39 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 100 bales wool, J Kara.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—3 bales carpets, G P Stavrides and Co; 4 bales carpets, S J Tellery and Co; 1 1-2 cwt tortoise shell, R Vishram.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Circassia s—36 casks skins, Enrico N Stein.

FOR MARSELLES.

Circassia s—55 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR GLASGOW.

Circassia s—17,000 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Marca s—47 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 3,000 cwts rapeseed. and 1,000 cwt linseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 201 cwt mustardseed, A Blaschek and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Avala s—2,000 cwt poppyseed, Volkert Bros.

Marca s—1,000 cwt poppyseed, D Nanji and Co; 2,000 cwt castorseed, H Maganlal, 400 cwt mustardseed. A Blaschek and Co; 525 cwt rapeseed, G Ramji.

Knight of the Thistle s—6,000 cwt wheat, Sanday and Co; 600 cwt buffalo horns, E Mahomed.

FOR GENOA.

Knight of the Thistle s—1,190 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Candidate s—2,000 cwt castorseed, N Laloobhoy; 215 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 110 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Colombo Maru s—8 1-4 cwt gold stones, S Nowroji and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Circassia s—1,000 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

ACCORDING to the "Vossische Zeitung," the sale of three Italian warships to Greece, which has already been reported, does not stand alone, for it is stated on good authority that the battleship "Pisa" is about to be handed over to the Greek Navy. M. Serevidakis, a wealthy Greek residing in Egypt, whose name, the Central News says, it is understood the warship will subsequently bear, is reported to have placed nearly half the purchase price at the disposal of the Government, while various other large sums have been contributed by prominent men. It is added that a national subscription list will be opened for the construction of a Greek Dreadnought.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning :—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper, sold by Chemists Grocers, etc.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, October 4.

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	80 5-16—3-16
3 per cent. Rentes	97 unchgd
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan)	93 1-4 unchgd
3 1-2 per cent. Government Securities	62 2-4—1-8
Bar Silver in London	24 13-16—1-16
Do. 2 months hence	24 7-8—1-8
Closing Tone of Silver—Buyers, no sellers.	
Silver in New York	53 3-4—1-8
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs—	25-23—1
Do. Berlin	20·45 1-2+1-2
Do. New York	4·86 1-4—1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate	4 p.c. since 29 9-10
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight	3 3-4 unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight.	3 3-4 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months	4 1-4 unchgd
Interest day to-day loans	2 1-4 unchgd
Do. of day market loans	2 1-2 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)	1-3-15-32

YARN.

40s Banner Mill Twist	11 5-3
George Mayalls Yarn	11 3-3

MANCHESTER, October 4.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spots	Good demand steady.
Futures	Firm.
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester	Firm.
Total Sales	12,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	300
Sales in East India	150
Imports	10,000
Mid-Americans	7·65—9
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown	Mutilated.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool	O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.
	7·44	7·40	7·40
	+9	+7	+8
	J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.
	7·41	7·42	7·45
	+9	+9	+10
	A.-M.	M.-J.	J. J.
	7·45	7·46	7·44
	+10	+9	+9

NEW YORK, October 4.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON :—

	bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	80,000
Do Last year	90,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain	7,000
Do. Exports to Continent	......
Spot Cotton—	14-10+20

Futures at New York .... Dec. 14·13+5; Do at New York .... Mar. 14·37+9 — Advanced on bull support and short covering and declined on commission house liquidation.

NEW ORLEANS.—

Spot Cotton	13 3-4+1-16
Futures—Month of Dec.	14·01+2
Do. do. Mar.	14·31+3

Closing Tone of Futures—Steady.

LONDON, October 4.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach	d 7 8-32
F G Broach	d 7 7-32
Good Broach	d 6 30-32
Fine Oomras	d 6 22-32
F G Oomras	d 6 18-32
Good Oomras	d 6 14-32
Good M G Oomras	d 6 14-32
Fine M G Oomras	d 6 22-32
Fine Bengals	d 5 30-32
F. G. Bengals	d 5 26-32
Good Bengals	d 5 22-32
Good Khandeish	d 6 8-32
F G Khandeish	d 6 12-32

WHEAT.

AUSTRALIAN.

Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs C.I.F. ... 36
Do Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do Name of Ports—London.
Do Whether Sellers.—Buyers.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujrat per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship. ... 47
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship ... 45 1-2
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 39 lbs. ex-ship ... 40 1-2
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship ... 77 1-4
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Done.
Laplata—72 Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp—Sellers.

COFFEE.

In New York Fair Rio No. 7 quality. 11

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags, ... 13 2 1-4
Months of Shipment, Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Steady.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ... 5-10 Done.—Steady.

METAL.

Copper Braziers	£ 66 3-4
Yellow Metal	d 5 15-16

BOMBAY, October 5.

EXCHANGE.

The market was firm and opened at T. T. 1s. 4 1-16d., demand 1s. 4 3-32d. and 3 months' sight credits at 1s. 4 5-16d.

We quote :—

Bank's selling—	
T. T. Ready	1s. 4 1-16d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 2-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 3-32d. Nov.
Bank's Buying—	
Private D. D. Ready	1s. 4 1-8d.
Credits 3 m/s „	1s. 4 5-16d.
„ „ Forward	1s. 4 5-16d.
„ 6 m/s Ready	1s. 4 15-32d.
Francs 3 m/s „	171
Marks 3 m/s „	139
60 d/s. Hongkong	138 1-2
„ Shanghai	186 1-2
„ Japan	149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened at Rs. 94-12 ready and Rs. 94-10 forward; improved to Rs. 94-15 ready and Rs. 94 13 forward; closed at Rs. 94-14 and Rs. 94-12 forward.

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London was 1-16 down and New York was 1-8 down.

The Silver Market opened at Rs. 72-7, but at the rate advanced by one anna on account of good demand from up-country and at the close the rate was Rs. 72-8.

The Gold market remains unchanged and demand from up-country was moderate.

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
8 touch Fakirsett	23	9	0
97 touch Chintu	23	7	0
Narendas Motilal's Chop Swadeshi 96 to 99 touch	24	0	0
National Bank	24	1	0
Chartered Bank	24	0	0
Sovereigns Shield	15	4	0
Do. Dragon	15	0	0
Australian	24	0	0
English Gold	23	15	6
Native Bullion	24	0	0
Indian Specie Bank	24	0	0

SILVER.

117 1-2 Penny	72	6	0
117 Penny Ready	72	5	0
Local per tola	0	11	3
FUTURES.			
First Settlement	72	7	0
Second do	72	8	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed—Market firm. Demand very good. Prices have advanced by one to two annas.

Rapeseed—Firm. Local prices advanced by 9 pies.

Wheat—Firm. Demand poor, prices remain unchanged.

Castorseed, Cottonseed and Mowraseed.—Firm and no change to report.

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold	Rs. 13 4 0
Linseed, Small	„ 13 0 0
Linseed, Brown	„ 13 4 0
RAPESEED—	
Brown Delhi	„ 6 9 0
Brown Cawnpore	„ 6 7 0
Yellow do.	„ 7 8 0
Do. Gujarat	„ 7 12 0
Brown Katni	„ 7 4 0
Poppyseed	„ 10 4 0
Castorseed	„ 41 0 0
WHEAT—	
Pissi	„ 33 to 35
Hard Rea	„ 31 to 32
GINGELLYSEED—	
Yellow Hinganghat	„ 54 to 55
Rai Khandesh	„ 70 to 90
Mowraseed	„ 7 12 0
Groundnuts	„ 44 0 0
Cottonseed	„ 26 to 27
Maize	„ 19 to 20
Wheat Yellow	„ 40 to 42
Khandwa	„ 40 to 45
Bajaro	„ 27 to 30
Joowar	„ 21 to 22
Gram	„ 22 to 26
Minbara	„ 54 to 56
Brown Jubbulpore	„ 49 to 50
Brown Meggi	„ 49 to 50
Kabra	„ 54 to 55
Black Kutni	„ 46 to 47
Myrabollams	„ 19 to 20

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 4th October :—

Wheat	18,527	cwts
Linseed	5,153	„
Rapeseed	6,833	„
Gingellyseed	2,009	„
Poppyseed	1,015	„
Groundnuts	414	„
Castorseed	2,870	„
Rice	4,144	„
Myrabollams	...	„
Cottonseed	2,621	„
Mowraseed	926	„
Gram	1,814	„
Joowar	809	„
Maize	15	„

SPINNINGS.

Petits for Moorat were quoted Rs. 2,780 and advanced to Rs. 2,790 at the close.

BANKS.

Bombay	1,535
India	64 1-2
Indian Specie	53

MILLS.

David	385
Kohinoor	672 1-2
Manockji Petit	2,705
New Great Eastern	187 1-2
Standard	1,050

PRESSES.

Indian Cotton	152 1-2
New Berar	595
New Mofussil	900
Volkart United	645

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary	110
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference	166
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate	16

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej	610
Tapti Valley	475

COTTON.

Liverpool was 7 to 10 points up, New York 20 up and futures were 5 to 9 up. There was no change in the local market in prices of ready lots and demand both from exporters and mills was moderate. The opener advised 1 to 2 points down. The tone of the market for New Crop was easier and demand being poor prices for new Crop declined by Rs. 1-8-0. The rate for New Broach opened at Rs. 304, but in absence of demand it declined to Rs. 302-1-2.

200	Ralli Bros	Bengal	257 1-2
400	Bombay & Co	Khandesh	259 260
500	Textile mill	Sawjin	303-308
100	Gold Mohour	Barshi	260
100	Phoenix mill	Broach	300
100	do	Nagpur	270
100	Colaba Land mill	Sawjin	312
100	Finley mill	Bengal	270
100	Morarji mill	Anjar	282
300	Currimbhai mill	Wadhvan	302
200	Khatav mill	do	302

Bengal Hand Gin. Fine	270
„ F Good	280
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine	262
„ F Good	272
Sind Panjab Fine	282
„ F Good	272
Khandesh Fine	280
„ F Good	270
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine	289
„ F Good	279
Akola Khangaum Fine	288
„ F Good	278
Amraoti Fine	288
„ F Good	278
Yeotmal Fine	297
„ F Good	287
Nagpore	299
„ F Good	289
Wardha Hinganghat Fine	303
„ F Good	293
Methia Fine	282
„ F Good	272
Broach Gin Fine	315
„ F Good	303
Sawginned Good	314
Westerns H. G.	316
Do M G	310
Broach Good FUTURES	302 1-2
Bengal F G	182

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 4th October :—

Khandeish	...	Bales
Central India	...	„
Barsi and Nagur	...	„
Berar	...	„
Central Provinces	138	„
Oomras	133	„
Dhollera	3	„
Broach	...	„
Coompta and Dharwar	503	„
Westerns	...	„
Bengal N W P	110	„
Bengals Rajputana	...	„
Rajputana	...	„
Sind	...	„
Persian	...	„
Egyptian	...	„
Other sorts	...	„
Total	907	

METALS.

We quote :— lbs.

Copper Brasiers 4 × 4 ... 21, 28, 35, 42, 56, 63, 70, 77, 84 } Rs. 53 4

Yellow Metal Sheets ... 21, 28, 35, 42, 49, 56 } „ 44 14 a; „ 45 0 b; „ 44 10 c

Tin Ingots ... „ 42 12

Spelter S M, M M } to 44 0; J, G } „ 18 8

Georgehutte „ 22 0

Copper Ingots K S „ 47 12

Copper Sheetings... lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14 „ 60 0

Yellow Metal Sheetings lbs. 14, 16 10-12 „ 46 0

10-12 14-16 „ 48 0

a Rex b Eng c Crusaur

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 3rd October, 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway	41	48,970
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	15	17,989

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 3rd October.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1910-11	£15,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1910 to 1st October 1910, by Council Bills ... *	£11,116,985
Balance to be remitted from 2nd October 1910 to 31st March 1911	£ 4,383,015

* Of this sum £1,745,000 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WILSON.—September 28, at Phulcherra Tea Estate, S. Sylhet, the wife of John F. Wilson, of a son.

DEATH.

PLAYFAIR.—October 1, at Kolony, Assam, Lucy Caroline Eleanor, infant daughter of Mr. M. C. Playfair, aged five months.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Nasik Conspiracy Trial, Bombay High Court, 11 a. m.

Mahomedan Holiday Eed.

Meeting at Mr. T. Duff Blair's bungalow, Middle Colaba, to form a governing body to look after the interests of the Public and Motor Cyclists.

Skating Rink, Practice Session 8 to 9 a. m., Ladies 9 to 10 a. m., Evening 6 to 8, Night 9-30 to 11-30

Maxim : "Fair and softly goes far in a day."

ENGLISH MAIL.

ARRIVAL.

P. and O. Company's s. s. "Egypt" with the English Mails of September 23rd which left Aden at 3 p m on Sunday, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m. on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

P. and O. Company's steamer "Arabia," leaves Bombay harbour at 2·39 p.m. on Saturday the 8th instant.

MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—At the Meher Charitable Dispensary, Mazagon, the total number of patients treated during the month of September was 3,716, the daily avarage being 124.

HONOUR FOR A MISSIONARY.—It will be gratifying to the numerous friends and admirers of the Rev. Fr. Azarias de Souza e Menezes to learn that H. M. the King of Portugal has been pleased to confer on him the Order of Knighthood of the Immaculate Conception, in appreciation of the useful missionary work he has been carrying on in the Diocese of Damaun.

POSSESSING REVOLVER WITHOUT A LICENSE.—Akbar Abdulla, a Pathan, was charged before Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, with possessing a revolver without a license. The accused pleaded that he found it lying along the roadside at Kalachowki Road, and he took it home. The Magistrate did not believe him and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment, remarking that he had most likely purchased it for the Frontier,

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V.D.

Bombay, 6th October.

851—Detail for the week ending 8th instant.

To-day Thursday the 6th instant—The Signalling Class will parade at 7 a.m. at Sir Richard Temple's Statue.

Friday the 7th instant—"A" Company Parade at 5-45 p.m. at the Town Customs House.

Dress—Drill Order.

852.—Parades—1st to 31st October 1910.—Weekly parades under Company Commanders. Time and place to be arranged by them and notified to the Adjutant at least 3 days beforehand.

Subjects—As per programme.

Programmes of Drills for the ensuing season have been distributed to Officers Commanding Companies.

Members may obtain them from the Cr Sergts of their companies.

853.—Issue of Arms—Arms and Accoutrements will be issued to members of the Corps at Head Quarters between the hours of 8 a.m. and 3 p.m. daily, except Sundays.

Members are requested to draw their arms and accoutrements at once.

854.—Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for class firing and practice for members of I. V. R. A. and Viceroy's Cup Competitors this Thursday afternoon the 6th inst.

Trains leaves Victoria Terminus at 12-45 noon and 1-50 p. m.

855. Parade—"D" Company will parade at 5-30 p.m. behind the Telegraph Quarters on the following days :—

Tuesday the 11th instant, Wednesday the 12th instant, Wednesday the 19th instant and Wednesday the 26th instant.

856. Extract from Brigade Orders dated 3rd October 1910 is published for information :—

No 964—Volunteers Leave—The undermentioned officer of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles is granted leave of absence out of India from the 1st October 1910 to 30th September 1911 :—

Captain Alexander Sligo Anderson Westropp.

857. Enrolments—The undernamed having rejoined are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "C" Company :—No 5508 Vol E Jewell and No 5509 Vol H P Jewell.

858. Bugle Practice—Tuesday the 11th instant—Bugle Practice on the Maidan at 8-30 p.m.

859. 2nd Lieutenant K M Kemp, is posted to "D" Company with effect from this date.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 5th October 1910.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission.	
	D.	H	M.	Hrs.	Mts
Turkey	4	19	......	12	3
Teheran	5	12	40	2	3
Suez	5	13	50	1	10

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, without additional charge (20-6-09).

Cable Obock Djibouti interrupted. (27-6-09).

Bhamo route to China interrupted between Shashi Hankow (20-9-10.)

Borasjoon reports Ahwaz line interrupted beyond Borasjoon (5-10-10).

COMMANDER H. E. GRACE, son of the famous cricketer, Dr. W. G. Grace, has been appointed assistant to the Director of Naval Ordnance.

The first service of trains to be driven by oil-motors, will be inaugurated this month by the London and North-Western Railway in the Northwich district of Cheshire.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar presided, yesterday, at a sitting of the Insolvency Court and disposed of the following matters :—

RE NASSAR VISRAM.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained two months' extension of the interim order.

RE BHAGWANDAS VISRAM THACKAR.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied under section 102 for the fixing of a day for the consideration of the scheme for composition with the creditors. The learned counsel said that the scheme for composition had been placed before the Official Assignee, who called a meeting of the creditors and they had approved of the composition.

His Lordship: And what of the public examination?

Mr. Mankar : That is not now necessary but the creditors might put questions to the insolvent when the scheme comes before the Court for final sanction.

His Lordship fixed the first day after the October vacation for the consideration of the scheme.

RE MEGHJI KHETSEY AND OTHERS.

Mr. Bahadurji appeared under instructions from Messrs. Captain and Vaidya and said that one of the partners was under cross-examination by the solicitors of one of the creditors. The insolvent wanted the presence of his partners during the public examination but that was opposed by the solicitor for the creditor. The Chief Clerk had referred the matter to his Lordship and hence the present application.

His Lordship said that he did not see why the other partners should be allowed to be present when one of them was being examined.

Mr. Bahadurji said that the partner who was examined knew nothing about the books of account or the business and when he was asked to point out entries in the books he wanted the assistance of his partners, who were conversant with the account.

His Lordship: If the insolvent did not know the books, he had simply to say that he was not conversant with them and there would have been an end of the matter.

Mr. Bahadurji : The solicitor for the creditor is not satisfied with such an answer, as he insists on the answer being given on a reference to the books.

His Lordship : He ought to be satisfied with the answer, and the other partners may be examined in reference to the books in regard to items which the other partner could not explain.

Mr. Bahadurji said that if the Chief Clerk were given instructions to that effect he would be satisfied.

His Lordship gave instructions to Mr. Patel as to how he was to act in such matters at Public examinations of the insolvents.

RE SORABJI ARDESHIR WADIA.

Mr. G. R. Khairaj appeared for the insolvent and applied for an extension of the interim order. Mr. Khairaj said that the hearing was fixed in November and the insolvent had done everything that was possible and had served notices on the credittors.

RE HERMAN STILLER.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied that the matter be allowed to stand over for three months.

Mr. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs, Wadia Gandhy and Co., appeared for Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy. Bart, and others, executors of the late Mr. Naoroji Manekji Wadia, consented to the matter being allowed to stand over. The learned counsel said that the insolvent had compounded with most of his creditors and his clients were approached by the parties in France supporting the insolvent and certain correspondence had passed between them.

His Lordship : What is the amount of the claim ?

Mr. Bahadurji : Rs. 39,000.

His Lordship : And how much you expect by the compromise ?

Mr. Bahadurji : About Rs. 10,000.

His Lordship adjourned the matter for three months.

RE MOTIRAM BHAISHANKAR.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained an extension of the interim order.

RE R. S. SPALDING.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for three months' extension of the interim order. The learned counsel said that the insolvent was lying ill at Poona in the hospital.

His Lordship granted the application.

RE GOVINDJI JIWABHAI.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order.

His Lordship granted one week.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges: Dhansukh Mathuradas ; Maganlal Madhowji and other ; Ibrahim Subau and others ; Thakoredas Nagindas ; Dhanjishah F. Wadia ; Jamba Mahadev ; Nathu Kushna and others ; Rajekhan Madaskhan ; F. W. Quinless ; Burjorji C. Postwalla ; Mahomed Cassam and Ibrahim Saleh Mahomed.

THE MOHURRUM RIOTS.

Appeal Admitted.

ON the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rao heard the application for admission of the appeal of Alibhai Tajbhoy, a Borah, who was convicted by Mr. J. W. S. Dracup of rioting in a bazaar and fined Rs. 201.

Mr. D. B. Binning, instructed by Mr. F. Vicaji, appeared for the accused.

It might be remembered that 22 persons were charged before Mr. Dracup for rioting in the streets during the Mohurrum and seven were convicted.

Mr. Binning said that the Magistrate had convicted the accused on the strength of the evidence which he had characterised on one point as unreliable. He added that his client had proved an alibi by calling Dr. Massina, but the Magistrate in reply put forward a theory which was never suggested by the prosecution. The learned counsel observed that the reason of the Mahomedan witnesses taking his client's name was that his client was a prominent member of the Bohra community.

Their Lordships admitted the appeal.

GOVERNMENT APPEAL DISMISED.

ON the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman disposed of the appeal made by the Government of Bombay, from a decision of Mr. R. E. A. Elliott, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who acquitted Jamnadas Lakhmidas, Chotalal Ranchordas and Kupa Daji of the offence of murder, Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan with Mr. Bhide appeared for the first accused, Mr. Rustam D. N Wadia with Mr. U. M. Thakar for the second accused and Mr. G. N. Thakore for the third accused, while the Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

The accused in this case were originally tried with one Lakhmidas Parbhudas for the alleged murder of one Shankar in October last. It appeared that Hargowan, the brother of Lakhmidas was murdered in October, 1908, and it was believed that the deceased Shankar was the person who had committed the deed. Shankar was prosecuted but was acquitted by the Sessions Judge. Government, though moved, declined to appeal against the order of acquittal. While certain proceedings for taking security both of Shankar and Lakhmidas were going on in the Magistrate's Court at Borsad, Shankar was murdered on his way home. Lakhmidas and the three respondents were tried before Mr. Elliott for murder. Mr. Elliot convicted Lakhmidas of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and sentenced him to ten years' rigorous imprisonment while the present respondents were acquitted. On appeal from Government the sentence of Lakhmidas was subsequently enhanced to transportation for life. Government subsequently appealed against the order of acquittal passed by Mr. Elliot on the present three respondents.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments of the Government Pleader dismissed the appeal, and upheld the view taken by the learned Sessions Judge.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

Claim for Damages.

AT the Bombay Small Causes Court, Mr. Jejeebhoy E. Mody, Third Judge, has disposed of the suit brought by Messrs. Waghji Bechar against the Legal Insurance Company, the British Assurance Company by their Agent Mr. Pheroze C. Settna, and Mr. Lakhamsey Napoo to recover Rs. 480 from the insurance companies as compensation for use and occupation.

Messrs. K. B. Settna and A. S. Davar appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr K K Santoke defended the insurance companies, while Mr R K Dadachanji was for Mr Lakhamsey Napoo.

The plaintiffs' case was that on the 28th February last a fire broke out in their godowns in Poona street causing damage to the structure as well as the goods contained in the godowns. The plaintiffs had insured the godown with the insurance companies. The companies took possession of the godowns the next day, and on the 3rd March last sold the salvage of the goods to Mr. Lakhamsey Napoo and gave them ten days' time to clear it, but Mr. Lakhamsey did not give up possession to the plaintiffs till the 31st March last. They therefore claimed Rs. 480 as compensation.

The companies' defence was that under the terms of the policy relating to the structure as distinct from the goods they were entitled to remain in possession till the adjustment of the plaintiffs' loss as regards the structure was finally made, they were therefore not liable to pay any rent or compensation.

It was contended on behalf of Mr. Lakhamsey Napoo that he came upon the premises by permission of the companies and never received any communication from the plaintiffs asking them to give up possession and was, therefore, not liable to be sued by the plaintiffs.

His Honour, in delivering his judgment, said that it was very frankly admitted for the plaintiffs that they had no case against Mr. Lakhamsey Napoo. As to the insurance companies, His Honour held that they had not wrongfully withheld possession and were, therefore, not liable. He accordingly, dismissed the suit with professional costs.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 6.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice DAVAR.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Cause.

729-10 Captain and V Haji Abdulla Haji Miyani Ahmed Khan Bahadur vs Dawoodbhoy Cassambhoy, J R Patel and Co.

Short Cause.

810-10 Captain and V R D Sethna vs Devji Damoodar

121-0 Daphtary F and D Bai Manibai vs Bai Jamnabai widow and another Madhowji K and Co.

480-0 Thakerdas and Co Pestonji H J Rustomji vs Bai Meherbai Unvalla and P.

250-0 Unvalla and P Meherbai vs Pestonji S J Rustomji Thakerdas and Co

240-09 Mulla and M Yeshwantrao Savelram Gaikawar vs The B B and C I Ry Coy Crawford B and Co.

433-10 Madhowji K and Co Jadhowji Morarji vs Vassanji Meghji and Co a firm Motichand and D.

434-10 Jehangir and S Heptulla Esufally and others vs Meister Lucius and Briening Co Ld Craigie B and Co.

836-09 Ardeshir H D and Co Shapurji Framji Golah vs Homi Nuserwanji Ardeshir Wadia Wadia G and Co.

440-09 N B Vakil Balkrishna Sakaram vs Sakaram Sorabji and others Jehangir G and B

133-09 Little and Co Charles William Wallace and others vs Chimandas Bhojulal Desai and another Malvi H M and R.

375-15 Unwalla and P Jivraj Ruttonsey and Co vs Anantopa Venkapati Devji and others In person. Jehangir M and S.

125-09 Thakerdas and Co Khimji Assur Virji vs The Shri Baldeo Mills Ld and others Mulla and M.

870-08 Payne and Co Ramchand Koopa and another vs Bhimji Manji Hande and others S B Mehta.

Testamentary Suit.

3-10 Madhowji K and Co Gangabai widow vs Rukminibai D J Mantri.

Long Cause.

694-01 Manssookhlal J and H Gangabai widow and others vs by Bai Santokibai widow and others Thakerdas and Co Craigie B and Co Dickshit D and Co Daphtary F and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BEAMAN.)
For a Decree Absolute.

164-10 G H Dalal Kamaram Chandaji vs Anant rao Vishvanath.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal,
Long Causes.

203-08 Jehangir M and S Moolibai widow vs Budriparsad Tikaram S A Tyabji

743-09 Little and Co Devram Mulji vs Rustomji Rowji Shroff D and D.

496-10 Sabnis and G Ladoo Pandoo Vardhakar vs Krishnaji Balaji Kadpe Jehangir M and S.

521-10 Payne and Co Chaganlal Gulabchand and Co the firm vs Dawoodbhoy Chandabhoy and another Ardeshir H D and Co

501-10 Payne and Co Nusserwanji Maneckshaw Marshall vs Goswami Shri Deokinandana Charayanji Govind Lalji Maharaj Little and Co.

491-09 Payne and Co Dwarkaparsad Raguba and others vs Jamnadas Gordhandas and others

982-08 Bhaisankar K and G Bapalal Bechardas Sackervalla F P Payri.

783-07 Pestonji R K and Co Framji Jamshedji Cookana vs Tyabally Mahomed Alli and others Jehangir G and B

490-09 Dickshit D and S Hirabai widow vs Purshotam Madum Rnghowsya R and N

947-08 Madhowji K and Co Foolchand Sewji vs Sagamal Seromji and others Malvi H M M and R

686-10 Mehta and D Jugulkishore Gunsamlal and Co vs Sukhdeodas Bhagvandas

477-10 Pestonji R K and Co Liladhar Motichand and Co vs Jadowji Morarji and another Jehangir M and S Captain and V

549-10 Mirza M and M Kalidas Narayendas and Bros vs A W Campbel and others Wadia G and Co Little and Co

520-10 Daphtary F and D Abdulabhoy Khakibhoy vs Nawab Kamal Yar Jing Bahadia Bicknel M and R

547-10 Payne and Co Lalji Naranji and another vs Jamnadas Vejbhukandas Hiralal and Co.

578-10 Payne and Co Jethabhoy Dewji and Co vs Jadowji Morarji Jeh M and S

1152-09 Shamrao M and H Maneckji Dadabhoy Davar vs Piraji Narayen Vangari and others Jehangir M and S

988-04 Madhowji K and Co Ramkisondas Balkisondas and others vs Pandi Fatechand.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice ROBERTSON).
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Cause.

638-08 Tyabji D and Co Balkrishna Chivlal and others vs Girdharlal Akberam Mulla and M.

Commercial Cause.

395-10 Malvi H M and R Mathuraprasad Bessarprasad vs Framji Nusserwanji Captain Payne and Co Part heard

Long Causes.

63-09 Khunderao L and M Jadhouji Narayandas vs Virajlal Govindji and others Malvi H M and R Motichand and D Jeh G and B Little and Co

1,066-09 Shroff D and D The Oriental Agency Coy Ld vs Wasoodev Narayen Kothafe Chitnis M and M

941-03 Jamshedji R and D K M Kothare vs Mohanlal Poonjabhoy and others Edgelow G W and Co Smitham B and Co.

429-09 Sabnis and G Narayen Ramji Chaman and another vs Dinanath Ramji Chaman and others Chitnis M and M Jamshedji K and D Matubhoy J and M

72-09 Jamshedji R and D Dayashanker Khemchand vs Dhunji Narandas and another Dickshit D and S.

486-09 Shamrao M Tawanram Ramchandra Khumkharia vs Bhai M.

368-08 Bicknell M Nathmal Sardarmal and others another vs R and N.

719-08 Smitham B and Co Herbert Le Gros Sinnah vs J Caroline Sinnah and another

675-08 In person Parmanand Motilal and another vs Girdher Madhowji and others

914-07 Mulla and M R D Cooper vs Herji Sons and Co a firm Payne and Co

904-09 Khunderao L and M Sahyabharmabai vs Narayan and others Little and Co

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Christmas Number,
1910.

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The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 6th October, 1910.

THE PREVENTION OF MALARIA.

THE latest report upon this important subject does not tend to lessen perplexity. Ever since Major Ross discovered the connection between mosquitoes and malaria, opinion has spread and strengthened not only among medical men, but among the educated public, in favour of measures for the destruction of the mosquitoes. This was the policy recommended by Major Ross himself, and besides being reasonable it seemed to be justified by results. Glowing reports reached us here in India of the success which had followed upon the efforts to banish mosquitoes and keep down malaria in other parts of the world; and not a little resentment was felt and expressed at the slowness of our Governments to adopt similar measures. A strong note of dissent from the general opinion was, however, sounded at the Medical Congress which was held in Bombay early in 1909. There, it will be remembered, Major James, of the Indian Medical Service, openly disputed the efficacy of the methods which had been in force for several years in the cantonment of Mian Mir, and boldly gave it as his opinion that the elaborate precautions there taken had had no effect in reducing the number of mosquitoes. Major James was in a position to know. For a while he had been in charge of this special work at Mian Mir, and had made a report on the subject. Even from the first, Major James seems to have doubted the value of the measures usually advocated, and in this view he was supported by the expert, Dr. Christophers, who was associated with him in the investigation at Mian Mir. This disappointing result roused the authorities to greater effort. With the active help of the energetic General, who commanded the Division, the whole cantonment was dealt with as one area, and Mian Mir became the scene of the most far-reaching preventive experiment that has been tried in India. All the resources of the medical and military authorities were brought to bear against the mosquito. Irrigation was stopped, drainage was improved, and holes and depressions of all sorts were filled in, in and about every bungalow in the station. Mian Mir relapsed into its old condition of dust and barrenness for which it was formerly notorious. But no one grudged either the loss of the station's amenities or the actual pecuniary cost of those aggressive measures, which the policy seemed to demand. And at first the labours of the authorities seemed to be highly successful, and were believed so to be.

Major James, however, evidently had some doubts on this point, for he made an investigation on his own account into the supposed improvement of the station in 1908. It was the result of this investigation that he communicated to the Bombay Congress. His results were so contrary to professional opinion that the experts simply refused to believe him. It seemed incredible to Major Ross and other distinguished medical officers that the net-result of all the expensive and prolonged operations at Mian Mir had been nothing at all. Correspondence in this and in other journals followed. The attention of the Secretary of State was drawn to this new aspect of the question, and as a result of the controversy a Committee was appointed in October, 1909, to consider the result of the experiments at Mian Mir and to report on the whole question of preventive measures in India. This Committee's report has now been issued. The Committee, it may be said, was a strong one consisting of a Civilian, a Cantonment Magistrate, and an officer of the Indian Medical Service, all of whom have won distinction in their respective services. So far as the experiments at Mian Mir go, their report is simple. It confirms the opinion formed and published by Major James that the preventive measures have been quite useless. Mosquitoes are as plentiful as ever, and malaria is as rife and as virulent as before the station was turned into a desert.

On the larger question the report is naturally not so decided. The Committee hesitates to recommend the renunciation of the usual methods of mosquito destruction, apparently for the reason that there is nothing else to be done. The anopheles brings malaria; and we cannot sit tamely down without making some attempt to get rid of the dangerous pest. But of any positive measures of relief there seems at present to be no promise. The Committee recommends research and experiment, and bids Government not to be discouraged. With that and with plenty of quinine we must console ourselves meantime. That this is disappointing to us in Bombay there is no denying. We are in the midst of active measures for the suppression of malaria, and everyone even on selfish grounds would wish those measures every possible success; but unless there is something different in the conditions and habits of the mosquito in Bombay from those in the drier climate of the Punjab, there is no more likelihood of success here than in Lahore. At the same time we are all conscious of the need of doing something; and the city could not grudge the cost of any experiments that would help to banish malaria and restore the town's good health.

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THE NATIONAL DANGER. DESPITE the assurance of Mr. Asquith, in reply to Lord Charles Beresford's open letters, that the needs of the Navy will be kept constantly in view, an agitation is going on at Home in favour of a more vigorous shipbuilding policy than the Government is inclined to adopt. The Imperial Maritime League, an association founded some three years ago to secure the maintenance of British sea-power, is perhaps primarily responsible for this agitation, and in addition to its own representation of Naval requirements, has the backing of three hundred and fifty-seven Flag and General Officers in demanding that the Government should raise a loan of a hundred millions sterling for the express purpose of strengthening the Fleet. These Flag and General Officers concur in affirming the conviction that National danger threatens and that the need of special effort to meet it is urgent. It is claimed that no such weight of expert authority has ever before been attached to any communication touching the national safety and the representation has been addressed to the Prime Minister, with an appeal for early consideration. Mr. Balfour, while expressing no opinion as to the desirability of raising the suggested loan, says that no well-informed person doubts that any scheme adopted by Government for strengthening the Navy would have the hearty support of the Unionist party. It is argued by the Maritime League and the highly placed officers who have signed the memorial, that the sum named, if wisely expended, would be a final warning to potential antagonists that Great Britain declines to be outdone in the struggle for National and Imperial Independence. It is, they point out, moreover of historic interest to the Liberal Party, inasmuch as it is the exact figure chosen by Mr. Cobden himself, in his well-known Rochdale speech of June 1861, to represent what he was prepared to spend on the British Navy alone "rather than allow the French Navy to be increased to a level with ours, because," as he then stated, "I should say that any attempt of that sort, without any legitimate grounds, would argue some sinister design upon this country." The League does not inquire whether any of the great nations does now in fact harbour sinister design against Great Britain. But it lays stress on the fundamental point that the approximation by any other country to our own maritime strength would be in the long run equally fatal to us, whether "sinister design" existed or not. For conflict of interests between world-wide Empires they urge is of frequent occurrence without malignity of intention, and war with any naval Power nearly as great as our own would entail such danger and suffering to our population as would preclude any British Ministry from voluntarily engaging in it. But in that case any menaced British interests would be consistently sacrificed; and Great Britain, with her daughter-nations, would thus be forced, soon and inevitably, into the position of a subordinate State, taking its orders from the rival Empire which it feared to fight. Thus the binding need of maintaining British Naval Supremacy and of rendering the British Empire efficient for war, is independent altogether of the question of the present nature of the designs of any rival Power. Whether our naval strength is so greatly below what is necessary as is represented is a question on which there is a variety of opinion. But we may take it that Mr. Asquith will shortly bring the matter before Parliament, though he may not propose the raising of a hundred million loan, for, as yesterday's telegram stated, the Government is very much alive to the paramount importance of maintaining naval supremacy and will not hesitate to recommend Parliament to take any steps that may be necessary.

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REVOLUTION IN PORTUGAL. UNTIL we hear further it is impossible to form any idea of the extent to which the revolutionary movement in Portugal is likely to run. That the palace at Lisbon is in the hands of the Republicans is a sinister feature, for to drive them out is almost certain to involve blood-shed—in which case the rising will not be confined to Lisbon as at present it appears to be. Since the assassination of the King and Crown Prince over two years ago, Portuguese affairs have attracted little interest and the outside world has heard practically nothing of them, certainly nothing to suggest that the country was verging on revolution. After the assassination the Government was carried on by a coalition ministry, which declared a policy of tolerant Liberalism. This gave place to a ministry which held office but a few weeks, personal squabbles and party destruction having brought the business of the Lower Chamber to a standstill. A non-party ministry, composed of inexperienced men,—with the exception of the leader—followed this, and so far as we know is still responsible for the administration. We should have heard with no surprise of a revolution in Spain, for everything is there ripe for one; but the news from Lisbon was wholly unexpected. Socialism, we imagine, will be found to be at the bottom of it, but it appears the wires have been cut and some time may elapse before we have authentic details. King Manuel, the poor boy King, who was recently on a visit to England, is reported to be a prisoner; either that or a fugitive, for the palace is being bombarded by warships, the revolutioneries it is stated, having been joined by both Navy and Army in the capital. Against this combination the Regenerados can make no stand and must at once submit. But it may be the revolution has not spread to the provinces, in which case the insurgents may have to fight many a sanguinary battle before proclaiming Portugal a republic.

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QUININE DISTRIBUTION. DR. BENTLEY, who recently conducted the inquiry into the causes and prevention of Malaria in Bombay, has just issued a pamphlet on quinine distribution which is noteworthy for several considerable changes which it recommends. Dr. Bentley does not favour the pice-packet system. He would have no more of packets of this size, but would sell to every consumer phials, each containing enough quinine for the treatment of an ordinary attack of fever. For this purpose every supply of quinine, he considers, should contain eighty grains —twenty four-grain tabloids—of hypochloride of quinine, a salt which is preferred to the sulphate on account of the larger quantity of quinine which it contains and its greater solubility, it is proposed that each such quantity should be sold for three and a half annas and retailers, to whom the minimum quantity to be sold will be ten phials, will make a profit of As. 9 on each parcel of that size. This high rate of profit is allowed with the obvious purpose of encouraging the sale as far as possible, and Dr. Bentley suggests that the efforts of the retailers should also be assisted by an extensive use of advertising hand-bills and posters. In order, however, that the poor may not be excluded from the benefits of quinine, it is proposed in malarious districts that there should be a certain amount of free distribution. At the same time for children separate doses of quinine are to be prepared of "tannate of quinine" which is comparatively tasteless, and in this case will have the addition of a flavouring agent. It will be interesting to watch the effect of Dr. Bentley's new scheme if, as appears probable, it is given a trial in Eastern Bengal and Assam. It is, of course, useless for a man to take one or two doses of quinine and then abandon the treatment, and for this reason, the system of selling it in a comparatively large quantity has its advantages. On the other hand, we do not see how the very-largely increased price can fail to make the use of quinine even more unpopular amongst the people than it is at present There is a deep-rooted prejudice against quinine in Eastern Bengal, and we cannot look to the success of the project there with any hope.

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THE PAYMENT OF MEMBERS. THE idea of paying members of Parliament for their service to the State is almost as old as the hills and £300 a year has been the sum proposed from the beginning, though its purchasing power is very much lower than it was when first suggested. To pay members would involve an annual outlay of a quarter of a million sterling, and while there are capable men willing to serve their country for the mere love of it, why pay ? It is argued that in order to get the best work, the nation must pay for the whole time of the best men. But the whole time is not necessary except from ministers and it is urged against the proposal that some of the best public work done for the country is performed gratuitously by the leisured classes. The influence of the House of Commons is enormously enhanced by the fact that men do not enter it for gain, and make some financial sacrifice to do so. The tone of the British House of Commons is claimed to be superior to that of every other Parliament, largely because the members are un-paid. Members are paid in the United States, in Australia, France, Russia, Switzerland, but why should England follow suit when both Italian and German members can both work and fight for their country without charge ?

IT is possible that the next Educational Conference and meeting of the All India Moslem League will be held at Allahabad during Christmas week, instead of at Nagpur.

THE Matheran steam train, the service of which had been suspended on account of heavy rain, will re-commence running to-morrow.

MR. HARILAL DIWAN, of Piplod, has received the permission of the Maharajah to build a hospital and also a veterinary hospital at Piplod in memory of his wife who recently died. The two buildings will cost ten thousand rupees.

THE Mayors of Tokio and Osaka are visiting Berlin.

THE Federal Grand Jury of the United States has indicted ten high officials of the Swift, Armour, and Morris meat-packing companies, charging them with combination, conspiracy and illegal monopoly.

OWING to numerous complaints that proper quays are not provided for unloading vessels at Lisbon, it is stated that the Government are negotiating with a British firm for the construction of huge stone quays on the River Tagus at an estimated cost of £750,000.

GERMAN settlers in Palestine have addressed a petition to the Foreign Office at Berlin appealing for protection against the persecution and injustice to which, they say, they are exposed from the Mahomedan population and the Turkish officials. They declare that their property is damaged or stolen, and redress is denied them. The officials refuse to register their land-purchases, with the result that the owners are involved in endless litigation. A long series of acts of aggregation on the part of the natives culminated in the murder of the German trader Herr Unger near Haifa in July, which threatens to go unpunished in consequence of the ill-will of the Turkish authorities.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

WESTERN MEN AND EASTERN MORALS. A series of articles has appeared in "Truth," expatiating on the moral danger of sending out British Youths to the East, with special reference to Burmah and Assam. It is superfluous on the part of a journal, owned and edited by Mr. Labouchere, to disclaim any disposition to be unctuous, sanctimonious or pharisaical, when he condemns the system under which English lads are sent out by English companies to serve them in the East. The articles have produced considerable interest. They have startled the ignorant, to whom the picture of "the lax morals of the tropics," and the fatal facility with which the youngsters are supposed to succumb to them, has come as a dreadful revelation. One of the numerous correspondents who have written to the editor on the subject, exclaims, "I do not think any punishment too severe for English firms in the East, which take young lads into their service, knowing what the conditions of life are, yet leave parents in the dark." The articles have produced a false and erroneous impression among the innocent readers of "Truth," as to the morals and the conditions of life in the East. The editor is, however, perfectly fair in giving publicity to all shades of opinions, and we find, here and there, a correspondent protesting against the sweeping and indiscriminate charge made against the Eastern world. I agree with the Assam planter who writes that poor human nature is the same everywhere, adding that "the temptations to which the youths are exposed, are no more confined to Assam than to any other quarter of this wicked world, whether East or West ;" and that it is quite as possible for a young man to lead a clean and healthy life on the plantations, as anywhere else. My only interest, as an Indian, in the controversy rests in the tacit assumption, that the standard of morality in the East is exceedingly low, and that the European serving in the East is liable to perils and temptations, from which he is comparatively free in the West. The average Briton is still grossly ignorant of the East, and I should not be surprised if the articles have led him to suppose that the Orient is a sink of wickedness and immorality. He will not be influenced by the remonstrances addressed to the journal. I agree with the correspondent who says : "It is, perhaps, not surprising to find the Londoner, although he lives in such an exceedingly brittle house of his own, ready to throw the first stone at his sinning brother." The very title of the articles, "Western men and Eastern morals," is misleading. It is begging the whole question. Excepting the lowest classes, the standard of morality in the East is not inferior to that in the West. The average Hindu or Moslem is as chivalrons towards a woman as a European. His home is sacred ; his womankind, however, he may regard them socially, are honoured and reverenced as women. Some of our best legends are in glorification of the nobility and purity of woman. When the writer in "Truth" is allowed to talk glibly of "the adaptation of Europeans to the morals of tropical countries," we see plainly that he has imbibed some exceedingly false notions of these countries. He shares his impressions with the London Magistrate, who, when an Indian was brought before him, a few months back, on a charge of decoying English girls, had similarly displayed his ignorance by making strong remarks in disparagement of Eastern morals.

THE CONVERSE POSITION. I think that if we were to approach the question fairly, we shall find that if the European youth employed in India or Burma goes wrong, he is not induced to evil by laxity of morals, but because he is away from the restraining influence of his home and neighbours, often away from the company of men of his own colour. He allows himself to be led astray by the circumstances in which he is placed. Indian youths going to Europe are confronted by similar temptations. Several of them have become moral wrecks and blasted their future. But it would be simply outrageous on the part of an Indian newspaper to make their example the text of an indictment of the West, under the head of "Eastern men and Western morals."

INDIA IN ENGLAND. We had an American invasion of India last cold season. There were ship-loads of visitors from the Far West, and they had a scamper, after their fashion, through the country. There will be a similar invasion of England by Indians at the time of the Coronation next year, if a project formulated by a Hindu merchant will succeed. The idea is to do something on the lines of Cook's tours. Another scheme, more ambitious and of a more permanent character, has since been propounded. It is proposed to establish a regular steamer service between this country and Europe for the benefit of Indians with a capital of fifty lakhs. The Chief of Limri and Morvi, the Maharaja of Darbhanga and other well-known Hindus, some of them strictly orthodox, have interested themselves in the scheme. The primary object is to enable Hindus to cross the waters and reside in Europe, with every regard to the strictest observances of custom and religion. The tariff is intended to be very moderate. Students will be carried at a reduced rate, and a few exceptionally brilliant and promising among them will be allowed a free passage. The venture is meant to be at once commercial and patriotic. Whether the combination will be attended with success is more than one can tell. Although the motive is commendable, people will be chary of putting their money, out of sheer patriotism, into the enterprise, unless there is a reasonable assurance of its proving a commercial success. The undertaking in its social aspects, interests me more. The company will not only take passengers to Europe and back, but will also undertake to safe-guard the religious susceptibilities of orthodox travellers during their stay in the land of the "Mlechas." However strict and careful may be the arrangements made by the company in this respect, there are religious extremists among the Hindus who can not believe that it would be possible, under any conditions, for the rigidly pious to tour through Europe and avoid pollution. To them, the very touch of the Westerner is a defilement requiring bodily purification. There are Hindus who, if they have to shake hands with a European, will seize the earliest opportunity to wash their hands. To such persons the very atmosphere of the West is charged with danger to their spiritual integrity. Brahman cooks and the avoidance of forbidden food and drink, will not suffice for the preservation of their faith. Others, styling themselves orthodox, may compound with their conscience; they cannot. But I believe that a majority of the orthodox are not such uncompromising purists, and for them the company will be able, I think, to make such arrangements as will obviate the humiliation of a penance and a fine which are imposed by caste on those who have suffered the pollution of the West. If the orthodox will agree to travel on these terms, a great point will be gained. The restrictions against sea voyages will gradually relax, as it were, of their own accord, until the way will be as free and open to Hindus generally, as it is to others. Already some of their spiritual leaders have declared authoritatively that a voyage to the West is not against religion.

ELOCUTION'S ARTFUL AID. It has occurred to some members of the Parsi Association, that if the Parsis want to prosper, and hold their own in public life, they should study elocution and the art of speechifying. In furtherance of this object, prizes are offered to youthful aspirants to oratory, and we may hear one day fine harangues delivered by competitors from a public platform. I do not think the Parsis have any reason to complain of their position, either in public or private life. It is so satisfactory, that they might well dispense with the artful aid of elocution, supposing that it will, in the slightest degree, better their prospects. The Parsis, to my mind are the last community in India to be recommended for the cultivation of speech. Their eager and impetuous nature renders them sufficiently valuable and demonstrative. Nay, Indian publicists generally have so distinguished themselves by their valubility that a study of the art of embellishing their discourse might stimulate them to more prolonged flights of eloquence. We do not want declaimers and rhetoricians. We do not want men who will mouth fine phrases, who will posture and attitudinise. Sydney Smith talked of being preached to death by wild curates. Official members of our Legislative Councils talk of being bored to death by the popular oratory which they are condemned to hear. I do not think they are bored on account of the length of the disquisitions, but because the views expresed by popular representatives are not in agreement with their own. But the point which it is my concern to make is that, with us, the cultivation of speech is not a supreme necessity. I do not credit any members of the Parsi Association with a desire to produce declaimers. But I do not think any good will be derived by the community from the offer of prizes to be competed for by juvenile orators in embryo.

DION.

THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

The Socialists' Congress.

BERLIN, SEPT. 10.

FOR the forthcoming General Convention of the Social Democratic Party at Magdeburg two items of the programme are of paramount interest and will absorb by far the largest part of the discussion. One is the report on the success of the party at the bye-elections of the past year justifying the expectations of still better results at the next general elections for the German Diet. The second and even more interesting debate will turn on the antagonism of the Radicals of Northern and Central Germany and the Moderate Socialists of the South.

The Socialists have every reason to be very enthusiastic in their triumph at the recent victories of their party. After having lost thirty-eight seats in 1907, they tried their best to regain every seat that was vacated by the death or retirement of its occupyer. But during the first two years and a half they succeeded but once in their effort. Suddenly a new turn came in July 1909. For since that date the Socialists scored seven victories. From their 43 seats at the end of the last general elections in January 1907 they have risen to 51 seats at the present moment. Another bye-election that is to take place shortly in the district of Frankfurt-Lebus is sure to add another Socialist member of parliament to these fifty one, so that the beginning of the session will show them in the strength of fifty-two. Some of these seats have fallen to the share of the Socialists for the first time since the foundation of the German Empire. The impression of these victories is enhanced by similar victories in the elections for the chambers of some Federal States, especially in the kingdom of Saxony and the Grand-Duchy of Baden as well as in many municipal elections. One cannot deny that for the Socialists the prospects for the next general elections in the end of 1912 are better than ever, because the other parties find no end in their mutual recriminations about the Finance Acts of the summer of 1909.

But the Laws of Nature seem to have taken care that the trees do not grow up to the skies. The germ of dissension has already affected the otherwise prosperous party before the date of their expected trial draws near. The cause of this internal feud is the vote of the majority of the Socialists in the Badan Diet for the adoption of the Budget despite a resolution of the Congress of 1908 having declared against such a policy. As the want of discipline manifested by these South-German comrades has been severely censured by the Party Bosses, it is a matter of course that the end of the Debate will be the passing of a resolution condemning the Southern tactics in the usual strong terms. But these Reformists among the Socialists have already declared that they will not bow to the dictates of the majority. They claim to be the wiser part and the only one that has a practical end in view. They ridicule the stubborness of the Radicals who always insist on the speedy dissolution the order of society without ever making a beginning of with carrying their threats into execution. One of the leaders, Dr. Leo Arons, has already announced his proposal that the party ought to work for practical progress on the basis of the existing order of things. He wants the Socialists to join the Liberal parties in order to secure some slight improvements of the Prussian Law of the Franchise, such as the secret ballot and the direct voting proposals. Unfortunately the official leaders of the Social-Democratic Party in Prussia have no sympathy with these lukewarm comrades. They demand not only the universal suffrage of the GermanDiet, but also in extension to all women and men of the age of twenty. Those Revisionists are accused as traitors of the people's cause in the press of the party, because they admit that they could be reconciled by a minimum of concessions.

Such an antagonism of principle cannot be ruled out by a majority of a Party Meeting. But it will be again made a special object of the Magdeburg Congress to prove that the party leaders of th [illegible] eal persuasion have the masses on their side. [illegible] in the party will hardly be the consequence [illegible] a resolution, as it is well understood that the [illegible]rity will disobey the dictates of the new C[illegible] as freely as those of former party declarati[illegible] present the chances of the party are too fav[illegible] to compromise them by any internal st[illegible] Both sides know, however, that the time wi[illegible] when the Revisionists go their own way. [illegible] as they are likely to catch a fair wind for the [illegible] vessel, they will hold together; the separati[illegible] be expected at the first moment when the sig[illegible] stand-still are unmistakable from the electio[illegible]

GERMAN ELECTRICAL INDUSTRY

On the 3rd of September another important st[illegible] for the concentration of the electrical industry of Germany has been announced. The Allgemein Elektrizitats-Gesellschaft purchased the Dynamo Works of the Felten & Guilleaume-Lahmeyer concern at Frankfurt on Main and got the majority of the shares of the Felten & Guilleaume Co. Already by the amalgamation of Messrs Lahmeyer & Co., Limited, at Frankfurt with the Bank for electrical Enterprises at Zurich the A. E. G. came into the possession of shares to the nominal value of 16 million marks. But now the purchase of the Dynamo Works at Frankfurt on Main, that had been working with considerable losses for the last few years war rendered subject to the condition that another 16 millions of shares were transferred on the A. E. G. Indeed some of the principal holders of Felten & Guilleaume shares were found ready to exchange their scrip for new A. E. G. shares. Thus the big Berlin Company hold now 32 millions of the 55 million Marks of shares of the Felten and Guilleaume Company and thereby controls the former rival. That will prove of great advantage especially for the fabrication of transoceanic cables, that has not been well paying in consequence of ever-competition. The name of Lahmeyer will now disappear from the register of electric firms.

For the carrying out of this big transaction the A. E. G. required the issue of twenty millions worth of its own shares. So far it was only an interchange of scrip. But in order to extend the Dynamo Works that have their customers in Southern Germany, ten more millions of new shares are to be issued. They are offered to the old shareholders at the rate of 210 percents and will be readily taken. The whole paid up capital of the A. E. G. will then figure at nominally 130 million Marks. If the reserves and the indentures of fifty millions are taken into consideration, the A. E. G. must now be called one of the biggest concerns on the Continent.

At the end of the severe crisis of 1900 to 1901 five large electrical concerns stood above all competition. They are now practically reduced to only three : the A. E. G., the Siemens-Schuckert Works and the Bergmann concern. It is already rumoured that the two latter are also contemplating a combination, so that only two great rivals will ultimately remain.

The explanation for this new tendency of concentration is to be found in the enormous risks of electrical enterprises in our days. Very costly experiments and an enormous amount of preliminary work are indispensable ere a project of great importance can be carried out and besides the fabrication of the technical appliances financial transactions are also expected from the large firms. Only by strong reserves can they resist the attempts of reducing their prices and at the same time secure permanent employment to their workmen. They are obliged to keep up all kinds of fabrication, if they wish to earn a sufficient dividend for their shareholders. The proper policy for them is the utmost caution in declaring dividends, and they can do that all the more safely if they keep themselves to the front in all brushes of the electrical industry.

L. ASCH.

THE mail papers report disturbances in Abyssinia. According to a despatch received in Rome from Dessier, an encounter has taken place in the Tigre boundary district between the troops of the Regent, commanded by Chief Hag, and the followers of Ras Olie, in which the latter were defeated with great loss, a thousand rebels being killed. Other encounters are reported from the gala provinces, and the followers of Ras Olie are said to be losing ground, the majority of the tribes declaring themselves for the Regency.

REVOLUTION IN PORTUGAL.

BOMBARDMENT OF LISBON PALACE.

Army and Navy Helping the Republicans.

BRITISH WARSHIPS PROCEED TO THE SCENE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCT. 5.

The rumours, which have been current during the past few hours, of a revolution in Lisbon are now confirmed. The Palace is in the possession of the Republicans.

LATER.

Telegraphing between Lisbon and London is interrupted. It is believed that the wires have been cut. There are rumours of a Republican revolt and serious fighting, but no details are to hand at present.

LONDON, OCT. 5, 3-55 a.m.

A revolution has broken out in Lisbon. Warships are bombarding the Palace. The Army and Navy are siding with the revolutionaries.

The *Daily Mail* states that King Manuel is a prisoner.

LONDON, OCT. 5, 5-10 a. m.

Reuter wires from Santander that a wireless message has been received from a German steamer that the warships at Lisbon have bombarded the Palace. The revolutionaries have hauled down the Royal standard, replacing it by the Republican green and blue flag.

LATER.

Nothing whatsoever has been received from Lisbon direct. It is supposed that all brief undated reports hitherto received came by the wireless. Rumours have been frequent of late that the Republicans were on the point of acting.

The Portuguese Republican leader, Luina, who is in Paris, declares that all the Dictatorial work of Signor Franco remained after the death of Don Carlos. The Republicans were persecuted on any pretext and every opposition was employed to strangle the voice of the people. King Manuel was a prisoner of the Clericals and was powerless over the political chaos. The Navy probably headed the movement and the Army followed. Luina predicts that the Republic will emerge triumphant.

Reuter telegraphs from Rome that the Vatican is perturbed at the effect the revolution may produce in Spain.

Gibraltar telegrams state that the cruiser "Newcastle," which was about to sail for China, to-day proceeded at full speed to Lisbon last evening. The "Minerva" sailed for Lisbon to-day.

The Portuguese stock fell two points in London this morning.

LATEST.

Reuter telegraphs from Paris that according to infor[illegible]tion, described as emanating from [illegible]thentic source, warships are bom[illegible] [illegible]city. King Manuel was still hold[illegible] [illegible]he Palace last night.

AVIATION.

[illegible]n Dickson's Accident.

LONDON, OCT. 5.

[illegible] Dickson, who collided in mid-air [illegible]e French Aviator, M. Thomas, is recovering from his injuries.

THE BERLIN RIOTS.

Journalists Interview the Chancellor.

LONDON, OCT. 5.

The four British pressmen have had an interview with the German Imperial Chancellor [illegible] state their case regarding the police attack during the strike riots.

The Chancellor replied, regretting the incident, which the Minister of the Interior is investigating. Measures are being considered for the protection of journalists.

HOME RULE CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, OCT. 5.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, speaking at a banquet at the Canadian Club, Ottawa, at which Sir W. Laurier and Mr. Fisher, the Minister of Agriculture, were present, said his mission was to secure Canada's approval of Federalism in the British Isles, similar to that in the case of the Canadian provinces.

In an interview at New York, Mr. Redmond said he desired to strengthen the Empire through Federalism. He added that Ireland was willing to forego the right of tariff-making, which was enjoyed by the Dominions.

IMPERIAL EXHIBITION.

LONDON, OCT. 5.

It is announced that a proportion of the receipts, not less than £5,000, derived from the proposed Imperial Exhibition at Shepherd's Bush in 1914, will be devoted to the Mansion House Fund for a memorial to King Edward.

BEET-SUGAR INDUSTRY.

LONDON, OCT. 5.

At a meeting of Dorset farmers at Wimborne, a scheme was approved to erect a sugar-beet factory at a cost of £150,000.

CHOLERA IN EUROPE.

LONDON, OCT. 4.

The outbreak of cholera at Naples is subsiding. Yesterday there were ten cases and three deaths. It has been nearly stamped out in Apulia.

EUROPEAN LABOUR TROUBLES.

Renewed Hope for Peace in Lancashire.

UNREST IN SOUTH WALES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCT. 4.

The papers condemn as lamentable the continuance of the cotton lock-out, over hair-splitting differences.

Much concern is also felt at the spirit of unrest in the South Wales collieries, which is manifesting itself in sporadic strikes over local causes. At present there are 24,000 men idle.

German Lock-out.

LONDON, OCT. 4.

Reuter wires from Berlin that hopes are great that the lock-out of the German metal-workers will be averted at the eleventh hour. The employers have made several concessions, which the men will consider to-morrow evening. The lock-out would affect 420,000 employees. The Trades Unions have appealed to 200,000 employees, who are not affected, to strike in sympathy with them.

The cloth workers of Lausitz have resumed work, having accepted the employers' conditions. The lock-out has, therefore, been abandoned.

LONDON, OCT. 5.

At the instance of Mr. Askwith, work has been offered to the operative, Howe, at a mill at Shaw, thus removing the sole point of the dispute.

The general belief is that the lock-out will not be prolonged.

Police Charge Strikers.

LONDON, OCT. 5.

A number of navvies at Cologne stoned some men, who refused to strike. The Police charged with sabres, wounding thirteen people.

HUGE FIRE AT MONTE VIDEO.

Docks and Wharves Destroyed.

LONDON, OCT. 4.

Reuter wires from Monte-Video that the new Grand Docks and Customs buildings have been completely burned, together with European merchandise valued at £80,000. The flames are still burning fiercely and are threatening the Maciel wharf. Steamers have quitted the harbour.

LATER.

The Maciel wharf has been burned.

The total loss is now estimated at a quarter of a million sterling.

BRAWL ON BULGARIAN FRONTIER.

Attack by Turkish Troops.

LONDON, OCT. 4.

An official statement has been issued in Sofia to the effect that Turkish soldiers attacked a Bulgarian frontier post in the Haskovo district, on September the 30th, killing a soldier. An investigation has been opened to fix the responsibility.

SOUTH AFRICAN DEPORTEES.

Refused at Cape Town.

LONDON, OCT. 4.

Reuter wires from Cape Town that 32 of the Asiatic passengers on the s.s. "Sultan" have been prohibited from landing. They are returning to Durban.

RAILWAY COLLISION IN AMERICA.

Many Killed and Injured.

LONDON, OCT. 5.

An excursion train and a local train travelling at a high speed met, on rounding a curve, at Gillespie, Illinois. Both were utterly demolished. Thirty-seven were killed and many injured.

THE VETO CONFERENCE.

LONDON, OCT. 4.

The Constitutional Conference will be resumed at Downing Street, and not at Lord Crewe's house.

HUNGARIAN PETROLEUM.

LONDON, OCT. 4.

The Hungarian Government is introducing a Bill to make the sinking of petroleum wells a Government monopoly.

LIEUT. SUTOR'S ILLNESS.

LONDON, OCT. 4.

Lieutenant Sutor has been granted two months' leave to recuperate.

LATEST LONDON BETTING.

LONDON, OCT. 5.

The latest betting on the Cesarewitch is:—7 to 1 against Verney, 10 to 1 against Bronzino; 25 to 1 against K. C. B. and Storm Finch.

Bronzino performed a good training gallop of 1 1-4 miles and showed no signs of lameness.

The latest Cambridgeshire betting is:—100 to 6 against Lady Vista, and 20 to 1 against Rhodora.

Kadisrose has been scratched.

THE COMING PARTY FIGHT.

Unionist Propaganda.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE QUESTION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 5.

The unrest in the Unionist rank and file is crystallising. One hundred active members of both the Houses have formed an organisation to induce leaders to take a more active part in propaganda work, and exchange the present defensive policy for a definite programme of matters on which the Unionists are prepared to legislate.

The group also complains of the aloofness of the ex-Ministerial circle towards the rest of the Party, and unsatisfactory Party organisation. They declare that in view of the impending negotiations between Canada and the United States, for a reciprocity agreement, it is most urgent that the Unionist attitude on the question of Imperial preference be made absolutely plain.

Mr. Percival Hughes, Chief Conservative Agent, has gone to Edinburgh to see Mr. Balfour.

THE INDIAN PRESS.

Improved Tone Commented Upon.

LONDON, OCT. 5.

An article in the *Morning Post*, dated from Simla, discussing the Indian Press, says:—"Its seditious aspect has been most conspicuous in recent years, but these journals are now turning more and more to the real problems of the country with an obvious gain to their weight of authority. Not that the attitude of opposition and criticism has perceptibly changed, but it is becoming more reasonable and more useful. They are daily showing more of practical handling, determination and persistence which gives the Press elsewhere its influence. Another excellent sign is the increasing importance placed by an Indian editor on news, foreign, as supplied by Reuter, and domestic. The fact is that the Indian newspaper has emerged as a commercial concern and is no longer an arm or plaything of some rich noble. The squib and cracker period has departed and a new consciousness of opportunity and liability has descended upon the Indian Press.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE DRUSES.

Disarmament Attempted.

LONDON, OCT. 5.

Reuter telegraphs from Constantinople that a despatch from Sami Pasha reports that the disarmament of the Druses in the Suweyda district is progressing. Two columns have been despatched North and South to collect arms. Both have encountered resistance, but the Druses retreated.

A private telegram states that it is rumoured that the troops sustained a reverse at Kanwat, losing two guns.

SOUTH AFRICAN ELECTIONS.

New Seats for Messrs. Botha and Hull.

LONDON, OCT. 15.

Reuter telegraphs from Cape Town that General Botha and Mr. Hull have accepted seats at Losberg and Barberton.

FINNISH AFFAIRS.

Abolition of Diet Projected.

LONDON, OCT. 5.

According to Helsingfors telegrams it is authoritatively stated that M. Stolipin and the Governor-General of Finland have had a conference in connection with the project for the total abolition of the Finnish Diet and the division of the Grand Duchy into Zemstvos similar to Russian Provinces.

BURGLARIES IN MAHARAJAS' HOUSES.

Over Rs. 20,000 Looted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 5.

What appears to be a well planned burglary, was committed in the palace of His Highness the Maharaja of Hill Tipperah early on Saturday morning last when jewellery of considerable value was stolen. The most curious part of the burglary is that it was committed precisely the same night as the burglary committed in the palace of the Maharaja of Darbhanga at No. 1, Middleton street and within a couple of hours. The police, however, are inclined to believe that the two burglaries were committed by the same persons, who are believed to be members of an organised gang of house-breakers. The total amount stolen from the palace of His Highness the Maharaja of Hill Tipperah is said to be Rs. 6,000, while that of the Maharaja of Darbhanga is reported to be Rs. 15,000. A vigorous enquiry into both the cases is proceeding.

ATTEMPTED BRIBERY OF A MAGISTRATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 5.

Two illiterate Mahomedans who were accused in a rioting case before a Deputy Magistrate of Comilla approached the trying Magistrate with a dish of sweetmeat, when the case was pending before the delivery of judgment. Accused were handed over to the police and were fined Rs. 35 each for an attempt to bribe a public servant.

THE Punjab Provincial King Edward Memorial Fund now stands at nine lakhs sixty-four thousands one hundred and fifty-six rupees.

RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

President's Concluding Remarks.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 5.

The following are the more important portions of the address delivered by the President of the Railway Conference at the closing of the meeting on Monday:—

"Before I close this meeting of the Association I should like, as is usual, very briefly to review our proceedings, although some subjects on our agenda, which was a fairly long one, were not of very great moment and were able to dispose of them without much difficulty. Still we have at the Conference dealt with some matters of considerable importance and we can, I think, claim that we have got through some exceedingly useful work. The most important subject which has engaged our attention is undoubtedly, I think, that dealing with the interchange of stock. I am sure we can most thoroughly congratulate ourselves on the agreement which has been come to in the matter. That agreement, gentlemen, has only been made possible, as Mr. Manson has pointed out to you, by the spirit of compromise which all railways have shown while this subject has been under consideration, and we have to thank Mr. Manson and the other members of the Special Committee for having brought this about. The acceptance of the revised rules as a whole has been mainly due to the proposals which they were able to put before us to enable us to properly deal with this subject at the next Conference. I would again urge on all railways, as Mr. Manson has already done, the necessity of keeping accurate statistics in the forms we have approved, to show how the new rules will work in practice, both as regards the hire account and equalisation.

"Then, gentlemen, another subject which has been discussed at this Conference and which is of the very greatest importance to all of us is, that relating to Risk Notes B and H, although under our rules of business we have been precluded from making any definite recommendations at this Conference for the general revision of these documents. The discussion which we had on this subject has shewn most clearly and should like to emphasise this as strongly as possible that an urgent necessity exists, brought about by the rulings of the courts of law for the revision of these Risk Notes so as to give us adequate protection even under the rates and conditions at which we at present carry this traffic and that any increase of our liability beyond that which is now imposed upon us must lead to a considerable enhancement in our existing charges and to a complete revision of the conditions, specially as regards packing under which the owners risk traffic is dealt with. It is to be hoped that both Government and traders will realise the reasonableness of our view on this important question, having regard to the different conditions prevailing in this country as compared with England, which so seriously affect the issue. I also trust that the further reference which we have decided to make to the Railway Board regarding our responsibility for warehousing goods will result in our obtaining the relief in this matter which we have so long claimed as reasonable."

The meeting closed with the usual votes of thanks to the Chair.

EXODUS TO MAHABLESHWAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCT. 5.

The Hon. Mr. Morrison, Member of the Executive Council of H. E the Governor, left by motor-car for Mahableshwar yesterday morning. The Hon. Mr. Lamb and the Hon. Mr. Chaubal left for Mahableshwar by motor this morning.

THROWING A CHILD OUT OF THE WINDOW.

Accused Discharged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, OCT. 5.

The Western Magistrate to-day passed orders discharging W. A. Scott, a European, who was prosecuted for throwing his child, nearly two years old, out of the window His Worship held that as Mrs. Scott had at first stated to the police that the child was thrown out of the window and subsequently she said in court she did not know whether he threw it out of the window or whether it merely fell from his hands, the evidence was unsatisfactory and no case had been made out against the accused.

PROSCRIBED BENGALI BOOKS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 5.

The following Bengali book is declared forfeited to His Majesty. "Tilaker Mokurdama Sankhipta Jiban Chitra," written by Sakharam Ganesh Deoskaur and published by him from 71-1 Sukeas Street, Calcutta, and printed by Messrs Mukherjee and Chatterjee at the Metcalfe Press, 77 Balaram De's Street, Calcutta.

DACCA, OCT. 5.

The Svarna Press has been searched to-day in connection with the proscribed book, "Sophia Begum," but nothing has been found.

ALLAHABAD EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCT. 5.

In connection with the Native States Court in the U. P. Exhibition, the Maharaja of Kashmir has promised to exhibit his priceless collection of Indian Curios, and is taking a keen interest in the affairs of the Exhibition. Baroda is also exhibiting largely. Jaipur has taken a good space, and along with other things will exhibit fine specimens in stone work. Other States exhibiting are Bhartpore, Gwalior, Bikanir, Kotah, Jhalawar, Malar Kotla, Kishangarh, etc.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 5.

During the coming relief season the 2nd Battalion, Cheshire Regiment, will move from Secunderabad to Jubbulpore instead of to Swebo and Bhamo.

On return from furlough Major W. C. Anderson, Cantonment Magistrates' Department, has been appointed Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow, relieving Major V. De V. Hunt, who has been appointed Cantonment Magistrate, Poona.

Lieut.-Col. W. C. Field is to assume charge of the Cantonment Magistracy of Kamptee, from Lieutenant-Colonel, F. J. B. Campbell, who is appointed Cantonment Magistrate at Belgaum.

Lieutenant D. H. F. W. Paterson, on relief by Lieut.-Col. Campbell at Belgaum, has been appointed Cantonment Magistrate at Multan.

RANGOON, OCT. 5.

No. 77 Co., R. G. A., leave Rangoon on the 16th and arrive Calcutta on the 20th instant.

LORD MINTO AND CALCUTTA.

Farewell Address Voted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 5.

At this afternoon's meeting of the Calcutta Corporation the following resolution came up for discussion that a farewell address be presented by the Corporation of Calcutta to His Excellency the Earl of Minto on the eve of his departure from Calcutta. All Indian members cordially supported it, eulogising the services rendered by the Viceroy. There was however, one dissentient voice, and that was from an unexpected quarter. Mr. Braunfeld, Barrister, opposed on the ground that the Viceroy had done nothing to Calcutta. The Corporation had applied to the Bengal Government for help, but the latter refused it; there was an appeal to the Viceroy who declined to interfere. Mr. Braunfeld said if the Government of India did not show sympathy towards the people, if they hesitated in holding out good fellowship to the Corporation, they should not set a bad example by presenting a farewell address to the Viceroy.

Mr. Braunfeld was not supported by any other member and the resloution was carried. A small Committee was then formed to draw up the farewell address to Lord Minto and an address of welcome to the incoming Viceroy.

PESHAWAR HINDUS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCT. 5.

A correspondent writes from Peshawar that the Deputy Commissioner recently informed the Municipal Commissioners and leading Hindus of the City that he would afford all possible assistance in the celebration of the Dussera festival this year. While grateful for this assistance, the Hindus of Peshawar wish it to be known that they do not desire to celebrate the Dussera festival this year.

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, OCT. 5.

The Chief Court has dismissed the appeal of Po Shein, a servant in the Deputy Commissioner's house, Henzada, who was sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge, Bassein, on a charge of triple homicide. The accused's Advocate has memorialised the Lieutenant-Governor for mercy by the reason of the prisoner's mind having been unhinged at the time of the murder.

RAILWAY BREACHES IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, OCT. 5.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Mandalay, reports that the breach on the Railway line between Meiktila and Ingyinzu on the Theazi-Myingyan branch has been rectified and trains can now run through between Thazi and Myingyan. The Chief Engineer reports he hopes to have the breaches between Myingyan and Thazi stations sufficiently repaired to pass No. 1 Up Express and No. 4 Down Mail trains on Monday.

R. I. M. S. "HARDINGE."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON OCT. 5.

The R. I. M. S. "Hardinge" arrived from Calcutta this afternoon with 93 non-commissioned officers and men of No. 61 company, R. G. A., 11 non-commissioned officers and men, East Surreys, and 11 non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Irish Rifles. The "Hardinge" leaves on Tuesday for Durban with the Royal Scots Fusiliers.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

Variation of a Contract.

A MEETING of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy presiding.

With reference to the Standing Committee's Resolution of 30th June 1909, recording the Commissioner's report about arrangement made with Messrs. John E. Minnit, Ld., for the supply of 1,500 (9") stoneware pipes—3,000 running feet required for the Drainage Department, the Commissioner stated that the contractors being unable to supply all the pipes, standing the stipulated pressure of 30 lbs. square inch had offered to make a reduction of 10 per cent. in their rate, if the standard test was reduced to 25 lbs. As the pipes were urgently required for the diversion of drains in connection with the work of overbridges and the pressure of 25 lbs. was more than sufficient for the purpose for which the pipes were required, the Commissioner in December last accepted the offer, and 2,690 running feet of pipes standing this pressure were accepted at the above reduction. As this formed a variation of the contract, the Commissioner reported the matter for the information of the Standing Committee. The question of the amount of pressure to be required in future contracts the Commissioner said was under consideration.

Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy remarked that such a variation made after the tender was accepted was unfair to other contractors. The department, he said, should be more careful in future. If 25lb pressure was enough, why should they have recommended the Standing Committee to mention 30lbs when inviting tenders?

The Commissioner explained that the contractors offered to reduce the rate by 10 per cent, which took away all their profit. He thought it was quite fair. Any reduction of more than 10 per cent meant a fine to the contractors.

The Commissioner's letter was recorded.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner forwarding estimates amounting to Rs. 86,403, for the construction of 500 corrugated iron rooms with the necessary washing &c., accommodation for halalkhores at the Tardeo Flats: The Commissioner asked the sanction of the Committee and the Corporation, to the work being carried out. The Commissioner reported that the provision made for the work in the current year's Loan Works Budget was Rs. 78,000. There would therefore be an excess of Rs. 8,403 over the Budget provision according to the Office estimate; but as the work would be carried out by contract the actual excess, if any, would depend upon the result of tenders and to meet this the Standing Committee and the Corporation would duly be approached. He further pointed out that the Budget provision of Rs. 78,000 was made for permanent chawls, which at Rs. 600 per room, would provide accommodation for 130 only, whereas the proposals provided for 500 halalkhors. The life of these buildings would probably be not more than 15 to 20 years; but it seemed preferable to spend the sum in the manner now proposed rather than sink the large amount of capital required for building chawls for 500 persons which amount would be repayable in 30 years. Moreover, it was proposed to erect the buildings on reclaimed ground at the Tardeo Flats which might not take heavy buildings without sinking. As the Health Officer stated that the buildings would be suitable and healthy, the proposal was recommended for approval.

It was resolved to recommend the Corporation to grant the necessary sanction.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST MALARIA.

On the motion of Mr. A. M. Tod it was resolved to approve and adopt the third report of the sub-committee of the Standing Committee regarding the question of filling in or hermetically covering wells containing anopheles mosquito larvæ, a copy of it to be forwarded to the Commissioner for necessary action.

The report has already been published.

LOCAL OPTION IN BOMBAY.

Procedure of Local Committee.

WITH the view to extend the very modified form of Local Option granted to the people of this country by the Government of India under their despatch No. 29 of the 4th February, 1890, the Indian Excise Committee of 1905-06 suggested in their Report at the recommendation of various Temperance organizations throughout the land, the formation of a Local Advisory Committee in every large town and district, to advise the Collector or the Chief Revenue Authority as to the maximum and minimum number of liquor shops, their location, etc. This suggestion was approved by the Government of India in their Resolution No. 5086 of the 15th August, 1907. In pursuance of this Resolution the Government of Bombay appointed a Committee consisting of the Excise Collector (as President), the Commissioner of Police, and the Municipal Commissioner, with two members of the Municipal Corporation for each ward in turn to serve on the Committee.

These different Committees were convened by the President to meet on the 15th and 16th September, 1910, and the accompanying statement was submitted to the Committee by the Bombay Temperance Council:—

The Government of India in their Letter No. 2455 S. R. of the 21st April, 1904, to the Government of Bombay, say that the nature and object of the Excise policy of the Government of India were exhaustively reviewed and expounded in their Despatch No. 29 of 4th February; 1890, which laid down four principles. These were accepted by the Secretary of State as those which should guide Local Governments and their officers in administering Excise affairs. Two of these principles are:—

(1) That the number of places at which liquor or drugs can be purchased should be strictly limited with regard to the circumstances of each locality; and,

(2) That efforts should be made to ascertain the existence of local public sentiment, and that a reasonable amount of deference should be paid to such opinion when ascertained. Further on, in the same letter, the Government of India say, "It should be made clear that the Government is on the side of abstinence." In para. 7 of the same letter it is mentioned that "They see no advantage but rather the reverse, in bringing together all those who are in need of spirituous liquor, or in locating two or more shops in a place where one would suffice. The result would probably be mischievous in inducing persons who resort to the liquor market to drink more than they would otherwise do."

Now, it cannot have escaped the notice of the members of the Excise Committee that there are in certain parts of the City of Bombay more liquor shops than can be justified on the ground of supplying the so-called legitimate wants of the people living in particular localities. For instance, in the A Ward there are at least 3 country liquor shops, all within half a minute's walk of one another, viz., 1 in Gunbow Street, and 2 in Parsee Bazar Street. Similarly, there are several such shops on Mint and Frere Roads, all within a minute or two's walk of one another. As for Foreign liquor-shops, there are at least 3 such establishments on the above mentioned Mint and Frere Roads, and lanes branching from them; and as if this was not enough, an additional liquor-shop under the euphonious name of the Alexandra Hotel has recently been opened there. In South Fort, foreign liquor shops, conducted as Refreshment Rooms, Bars or Hotels are too many for the legitimate wants of the liquor drinking population there; for instance, the Criterion Restaurant, the International Bar, the Temple Bar, the Burlington Restaurant, and the Prince of Wales Hotel.

In the B Ward, similarly there are so many country and foreign liquor-shops (some of the latter being on licenses), in the vicinity of the Crawford Markets, and in Syed Abdul Rehman Street, a part of the City, inhabited principally by the abstemious section of the Mahomedans, even one or two of these shops being near Mahomedan places of worship.

In the C Ward, there are at least two shops in Lohar Street, within less than half-a-minute's walk of each other; and a short way off from the Marine Lines end of Lohar Street in a narrow lane leading to Princess Street, there is a first class country liquor-shop, the usefulness of which on its present site is very doubtful. This shop can by no stretch of imagination be said to meet a genuine local demand, however useful it might have been, 12 or 15 years ago, when the locality was a thickly congested one, and was peopled by the lower orders of the liquor drinking community. There are no such people now residing there, and the existence of this shop is a nuisance in several ways to the respectable people now living in the newly erected buildings in Princess Street, whose peace and rest are disturbed for at least 2 or 3 nights in a week by the drunken orgies of the customers at this shop.

In the D Ward, a so-called Hotel thrives only on the sale of liquor, as will be seen from its advertisement in the "Jam-e-Jamshed" of the 7th instant in which the proprietors offer a peg for six annas from any bottle the customer may like, with a palatable side-dish into the bargain. Then there is quite a large number of liquor-shops on Falkland Road from [illegible] C. P. Tank corner to the new theatre erected by Mr. Ballya[illegible]. There is also a Refreshment Room near the C. P. Tank, [illegible] the usefulness of which in a locality inhabited by Hindus of the higher castes cannot be justified.

In the E, F. and G. Wards, a drive through the Kamatipura District, the Parel Chawl Road and Currey Road, will show that these places are overspread with a net work of liquor-shops.

1. We believe that many of the liquor shops whether country or foreign or conducted as Bars, Refreshment Rooms or Hotels, are unnecessary, and could be easily dispensed with, without causing any very great inconvenience to the class of people patronising these shops.

With reference to the law on the subject we may be permitted to draw the attention of the Advisory Committee to the Excise policy of the Government of India laid down as settled in their Resolution No. 5001-Excise of the 7th September, 1905, which is "to minimise temptation to those who do not drink and to discourage excess among those who do; and to the furtherance of this policy all considerations of revenue must be absolutely subordinated. The most effective method of furthering this policy is to make the tax upon liquor as high as it is possible to raise it without stimulating illicit production to a degree which would increase instead of diminishing the total consumption and without driving people to substitute deleterious drugs for alcohol or a more for a less harmful form of liquor. Subject to the same considerations, the number of liquor-shops should be restricted as far as possible and their location should be periodically subject to strict examination with a view to minimise the temptation to drink, and to conform as far as is reasonable to public opinion.

With regard to what should be considered excess in the number of liquor-shops, the Government of India say in their Resolution No. 5086-Excise of the 15th August, 1907: "While shops need not necessarily be so limited in number as to make it impossible for a resident in a particular area to get his liquor except from one particular shop, it should only be possible for him to do so at the cost of considerable inconvenience, and he ought to have as little freedom of choice in the matter as possible. If two or more shops are equally convenient to any considerable number of persons, the fact affords what the Government of India would regard as prima facie evidence that the number of shops in that particular area is excessive."

II. With regard to old established shops, the Government of India say in their Letter No. 2455 S. R. dated the 21st April, 1904: "The Government of India consider that the location of existing shops should be periodically examined with a view to ascertaining whether it conforms to the rules in respect of sites, and that it should be laid down as a general rule that an established shop must not be allowed to remain on a site which would not be permissible for the location of a new shop."

In reply to this, the Bombay Government in their letter No. 3109 of the 14th April 1905, to the Government of India, write: "The sites of existing shops should be periodically examined in order to ascertain whether their maintenance in their present localities is desirable or not and that in deciding on such desirability or otherwise, it shall be held that the retention of an established shop on its existing site is not, as a general rule, to be allowed, if the location of a new shop on that site would be refused."

III. The most important point of all which we should like the Committee to take up is to recommend to the Collector, as it lies within their province, the early closing and late opening of liquor shops every day. The Excise Committee of the Government of India, recommend in para 248 of their Report that "as a general rule the closing hour should be fixed at 9 p.m., and that this should be allowed to be exceeded only in special cases in which a special fee should be levied." The Government of India in pursuance of this recommendation direct in para. 8 of their Resolution No. 5086 Excise of the 15th August, 1907, that "shops should ordinarily be closed not later than 9 p.m. When for any reason a shop is kept open after ordinary hours, it should be under special license and payment of a special fee." We do not see any reason why liquor shops should be kept open, some till 9-30 and others till 11-30 p.m. There are no special circumstances in Bombay justifying the late closing of liquor shops. Mr. Logan, the late Excise Commissioner of Bombay, in para. 7 of his letter No. 2337 of the 9th April, 1909, to the Government of Bombay, in disposing of the arguments of certain moffusil Collectors who thought that closing before 9-30 p.m. would "cause great inconvenience to the agriculturists who want a dram of liquor after the day's work," says it is difficult to believe that agricultural work is not usually over before 9 p. m. and the Collector of Poona thinks this hour late enough for the purpose. Mr. Logan adds: "In any case the argument is not a good one against a measure intended to discourage drinking. I see no good reason why 9 p. m. should not be adopted as closing hour from 1st April, 1910, and as early drinking is far worse than late drinking, I would recommend that the opening hour should be fixed at 8 a. m. Whatever hours are approved for country liquor shops should also be applied to foreign liquor shops of the classes which sell to natives to prevent a transfer of custom from the one to the other." In accordance with these recommendations, the Government of Bombay issued Resolution No. 7714 of the 7th August, 1909, in para 2 of which they say, "The Governor in Council agrees with the Commissioner that as a general rule 9 p. m. (Standard Time) may be fixed as the closing hour for these shops. Where however a local Committee has proposed an earlier closing hour, that earlier hour may be approved, provided that it is not earlier than 8 p. m (S.T.). In the Poona City and Cantonment therefore, and in the Towns of Nasik and Hubli, the closing hour will be 8-30 p. m. (S. T.) and in Ahmednagar City and Cantonment, Sholapur City and Godhra, it will be 8 p. m." With regard to late opening, the Government, we are very grateful to say, went one better than the Commissioner, and said in the same Resolution. "It is doubtful, however, whether the latter (8 a. m.) is not an unnecessarily early hour for the opening of spirit shops and of foreign liquor-shops which sell to natives of India. In the opinion of the Governor-in-Council sufficient facilities for obtaining illicit liquor will be afforded, if the opening hour is fixed at 9 a. m. (S. T.)." These orders have come into operation in the above mentioned towns from 1st April, 1910. With regard to the Town and Island of Bombay a report from the Commissioner is awaited. We would, therefore, most urgently press upon the Advisory Committee the necessity of unanimously recommending to the authorities through the Collector "the late opening and early closing of all liquor-shops of whatever kind without a single exception."

IV. Another point to which we would like to draw the attention of the Committee is the partial closing of liquor-shops at the Mohorrum and Holi festivals. The Committee we believe are aware that during the Mohorrum, liquor shops are ordered to be closed for a certain number of days. But what looks like patronage or favoritism is allowed to exist in the case of certain shops, "which are allowed to be kept open when all the other shops are closed," as if the liquor sold there did not lead to intoxication. This savours of granting a monopoly of sale to a favoured few at the expense of the rest of the shopkeepers. We would, therefore, respectfully urge upon the Committee the necessity of advising the Collector to have all liquor shops in the native town or in other parts of the City but which are principally patronised by the natives, closed at these festivals, without a single exception how well so ever they may be conducted.

V. With regard to Hotels, we would suggest to the Committee the desirability of advising the Collector to restrict the sale of liquor thereat to bona-fide residents thereof or to those who take at least one full meal there. This will save many a misguided young man from being tempted to go into these places for a peg, while they would not go into an ordinary liquor-shop for the purpose. It seems also a highly improper thing to place needless temptation in the way of young men by allowing liquor to be sold in billiard rooms or by allowing billiard tables to be placed in liquor-saloons, where young men of respectability who have a liking for the game, are likely to enter at first solely to play billiards and then be hooted at by lower minded companions for not drinking, until eventually they yield and do so.

VI. Another point to which we would respectfully draw the attention of the Committee, especially the representatives for the E. F. and G. Wards, which are mainly peopled by the operatives working in the various Mills and Factories, is that no new liquor-shop should be allowed to be transferred there from any other Ward. If the people have been accustomed to live without drink, there is no reason why a temptation should be placed in their way which they are unable to resist. In connection with this subject we are very glad and thankful to note with satisfaction what the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim said in his annual address as Chairman of the Mill-Owners' Association, and we have much pleasure in commending it to the favourable notice of the members for these Wards. Mr. Fazulbhoy said on that occasion: "During the recent inquiry of the Liquor Committee, which held its sittings in Bombay it was brought out in evidence that the mill-hands spent more money in liquor than on food or clothes. It is possible that if liquor shops in the mill districts were reduced it might have some effect on the sales and consumption of liquor. If the mill-hands are cured of the vice of drinking they would naturally spend their money on the education of their children." These weighty words remind us that instead of an addition being made in these Wards, there is an imperative and urgent necessity for a great reduction in the number of the already existing liquor shops, and for the facilities of obtaining liquor. We also consider that the maximum consumption in the liquorshops, which may be allowed to exist, should be strictly limited, both in respect of individual and total sales.

VII. Lastly, we would urge upon the Committee the great desirability of prohibiting the sale of liquor to minors under 14, for consumption on or off the premises. The Government of Bombay in para. No. 9 of their Letter No. 3109 of the 14th April, 1905, to Government of India, say, that as desired by the Third Bombay Temperance Conference, "A condition that liquor shall not be sold to persons under 14 will be inserted in future licenses." The Excise Committee in para. 250 (f) of their Report "recommend a general prohibition of sale to persons under 14" The Government of India confirm this recommendation in para. 10 (6) of their Resolution No. 5086 Excise of the 15th August 1907. In spite of those facts, it appears from the answer given by the local Government to a question on the subject at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 12th March, 1910, that this prohibition exists only partially, in that only a few shops are prohibited from selling liquors to minors under 14, and that an order prohibiting all liquor-shop keepers from doing so cannot be issued unless power to do so is taken by legislation. The Committee will be therefore doing a very noble thing if they advise the Collector to enforce total prohibition of the sale of liquor to minors under 14 by the introduction of special legislation, as soon as this can be obtained.

To sum up, our suggestions to the Committee are, to advise

(1) The closing of superfluous shops;
(2) The closing of objectionable shops.
(3) The early closing and late opening of shops.
(4) The closing of all liquorshops at the Mohorrum and Holi festivals;
(5) The restriction of the sale of liquors at Hotels to bona-fide residents only, and the prevention of liquor being sold in billiard-rooms that are not connected with bona-fide residential hotels;
(6) The non-opening of new liquor shops by transfer or otherwise in the E, F and G Wards; and
(7) The complete prohibition of the sale of liquor to minors under 14.

A PRIVATE dispatch received in Copenhagen from St. Petersburg states that the latest Russian proposal with regard to Finland—that Russian citizens in Finland shall have equal rights with the Finns—is the culminating point in the scheme for the Russification of Finland. It means, writes a correspondent of the "Daily News," that there will be an enormous migration of Russian school teachers, civil officers, and others into Finland, which will enable the Russian Government to turn the scale in its favour in all Finnish elections.

GOD ANANTA.

DHARMA, the eldest of the Pandavas, asked Krishna to tell him of a "vrata" which would grant him a Kingdom along with prosperity for life. Krishna mentioned Ananta "vrata" as the one that would fulfil his desires. He was asked to define the word Ananta as it has several meanings. For instance, the chief of the Nagas or hooded snakes was called Ananta, as well as the eternal God who has no beginning and no end. Krishna replied that he himself was that endless ("ana-anta") God. Just as the sun is the soul of the solar system. The sun is the maker or producer of the space known as time. Just as time is divided into seconds, minutes, hours, days, nights, weeks, months, years and seasons, he is worshipped separately in different places by different people. "It is but the maker of divisions of time, so am I the essence of everything. I am the God Ananta, the endless. I have no beginning, no middle, and no end. I have no birth and no death. I have been given endless names. I am the Creator, the Protector, and the Destroyer, all in one. In me are included all the stars, planets, land, sky, space, and sound. This Ananta "vrata" was for the first time in the history of the world performed by a woman named Shila. Listen how':

In the "krit yuga" there lived a Brahman named Sumantu. He married Diksha, the charming daughter of Bhrigu. Their daughter was named Shila. Diksha, the wife of the Brahman, died of fever. She went to heaven because she was a virtuous woman and faithful wife. Sumantu married another woman. Her name was "Karkasha." This second wife was irritable, quarrelsome and troublesome. Shila was a good girl. She lived in her father's house. She used to draw pictures of various kinds on the walls and doors, and worship those which were sacred. She became marriageable. Her father was in search of a suitable husband but he could find none to his liking. At this time saint Kaudinya came to him as a guest. He was looking out for a girl for wife. Kaudinya proposed and was accepted. He was married to Shila. When he was about to go home, Sumantu proposed to his wife that he had a mind to give some nice present to his son-in-law. The wife became very angry and like a shrew she destroyed or dispersed even the flags and pinions raised for the auspicious ceremony. She locked up all the jewellery in the house and told the son-in-law to leave the place at once. She told him that she had no money left, and gave him the crumbs and other remnants of food for his breakfast. Sumantu, the father of the girl, was very sorry, but he kept quiet as he was always ruled by his wife. Kaudinya, the son-in-law, was glad that the ceremony was over, and started with his new wife in a bullock cart. He had to cross the Jamna. He did so and in order to give the animals some rest, unyoked them. He left his pupils in charge of the cart and went to the river to bathe. His wife Shila also came out of the cart, to accompany him. There, she saw on the bank of the river a large number of women in red garments. It was the 14th day of the month of Baadrapad, and therefore these red dressed women were performing the "puja" of the endless God Ananta. She modestly approached the women and asked them what they were doing. She begged of them to explain to her the sacred "puja" and the "vrata". The women replied that the "vrata" they were performing was called Ananta "vrata." It means the worship of the God who has no beginning and no end. Shila then enquired as to how the "puja" had to be performed. She was asked to take a "sher" of flour and to make out of it dainties with male names.

It may be explained here that in India inanimate objects have declensions like those of the male and female gender of the names of animals. The most difficult part of an Indian grammar is the arbitrary classification of inanimate objects, into males and females.

To resume our story. The ladies assembled on the bank of the Jamna, mentioned masculine-named "anarse" (a cake) an "gharge," and added, that of the total quantity of sweets prepared half should be given to a Brahman priest and other half retained for repast. The Brahman should be given cash in proportion to one's circumstances. No deceipt should be practised here. Ananta should be worshipped on the banks of a river thus:—Take a snake made of the "kush" grass. It should be placed in a bamboo basket. Keep it aside, go and bathe yourself in the river. With a fresh cloth begin the "puja" by placing the basket over a circle drawn on sand. Offer it sandalwood paste, fragrant powders, incense, flowers. Offer unto the Endless Lord (Ananta) a sumptuous dinner. Place near the snake a thread of silk with 14 knots, worship it. Take it out and tie it to your left arm, because you are a woman. A man worshiper should tie it to his right arm after reciting the "mantra" (in-cantation) which means, "Oh! Vasudeva, I am sinking in this fathomless ocean of mortal existence. Take me out of it, and make me meditate on thy endless form. Oh! Ananta-shaped endless thread, I repeatedly bow unto thee. Thus sanctified by the "mantra" the fourteen knotted thread should be tied to the arm. One should meditate on the almighty, all-pervading, endless Ananta. All assembled should take a repast on the banks of the river where the "puja" was performed and return home. Shrikrishna thus repeated the story and added that the newly married bride Shila performed the "puja" as directed. She gave to Brahmans half of her scanty supply of food received from her step-mother and shared the other half with her husband. She then started again in her bullock cart. It was not long before she attained the fruit of her devotion to Ananta, for her house was soon filled with provisions, her farmyard was full of cattle. Many guests were always entertained by the favoured Shila. She got gems such as diamonds and rubies, a large quantity of jewellery and her wardrobe was full. She felt herself supremely happy. One day her husband saw the fourteen-knotted thread round her arm. He asked her what it was. "Is this a charm for subduring me? Tell me the truth. Why have you worn this thread?" She replied that that was Ananda who granted all desires. Her husband Kaudinya would not believe it. He cut it out and shouted "What is Ananta?" and the sinner threw the thread into the fire. His wife ran up to the fire, took the thread out and put it in a pot full of milk. But for this disrespectful defiance, he lost all his wealth. His cows were lifted by thieves, his house was burnt to ashes, and his money was looted by "dakaits." Everything disappeared as fast as it came. Quarrels sprang up between him and his relations. They beat him, he became a beggar. No one would even speak to him. His body suffered from pains, his mind was tortured by distressing thoughts. He became hopeless, and asked his wife why he was so persecuted by Fate, and asked her advice as to what to do. The faithful good wife said that she was afraid it was the result of the gross insult he had offered to the endless God Ananta. He repented. He prayed unto the endless Lord for forgiveness. He performed severe austerities in the forest and thought of nothing but Lord Ananta. "Where shall I see," said the poor penitent—"that Great Lord who had granted wealth to me, and taken it away as fast?" He wandered like a lunatic—into the thickest part of the jungle. There he saw a fine old mangoe tree, but it had no feathered resident among its umbrageous branches. On the contrary, it was full of vermin of all sorts. Kaudinya stood before this tree and asked it whether it had seen Lord Ananta, saying "I have been longing to see Him." The tree replied. "Oh Brahman! I have not seen Ananta." He left the tree, wandered further on, came across a cow followed by a calf. He asked the animal whether she had seen Lord Ananta. She said that she did not know Ananta. Going still farther, Kaudinya met a bull standing on a green pasture. The mad Brahman asked him the same question. He was given a similar reply. Further on he saw two tanks, one near the other, so much so that the gentle ripples on the surface of the one met those of the other. They were both full of lotuses, lilies, and other water-plants. Among the foliage of these beautiful flowering plants were seen groups of lovely birds gambolling, and swarms of blue beetles singing. The Brahman stopped, gazed at the tanks with admiration, and asked them whether they had seen Lord Ananta—the Endless! They, the tanks—replied: "Oh Brahman! we have not seen Him." Proceeding onwards Kaudinya met a donkey and an elephant. He again put his oft repeated question and got a similar reply. Exhausted, fatigued, perched, distressed, the poor penitent pilgrim became desperate and tied a rope to an adjacent tree for hanging himself. As he was putting the noose round his neck, there appeared Lord Ananta dressed as an old Brahman. He called out to him to desist, caught him by the hand, took him to his cave. There he showed him a beautiful prosperous city in the midst of which was his palace where he sat on a bejewelled throne, with his four emblems—conch, wheel, mace, and lotus, behind the seat. The celestial falcon Garud was standing in front with folded hands. The Lord then showed him his all pervading form. It was full of innumerable individuals and very bright, like the great gem Kausenbha. It was full of all sorts of vegetation. Seeing this omnipresent and omnipotent Existence, the pilgrim prayed with folded hands. He said, "Oh invincible, God of Gods. Oh Ananta! I bow unto thee. I am a great sinner, I am full of sin, Oh Ananta! protect me and destroy my sins, Oh Lord; by placing on thy lotus-like feet—my humble head—I have this day gained the fruition of a life, and I feel I have the essential the true vital goal of mortal existence. The omnipotent Lord replied "Oh Chief of Brahmans do not be afraid. Tell me what you want." He replied "Oh Lord I grew very arrogant with the wealth you had bestowed on me, and destroyed the "Ananta" thread my wife was wearing. I, through that sin, lost every thing I possessed. Dissensions and quarrels sprang in my family. Everybody refused to speak to me. I therefore became desperate, and came into the jungle to find you out. You are kind enough to grant me the boon of an audience and have just shown me your all-pervading self. I therefore feel that all my desires have been fulfilled. Only tell me how to wash off the sin." The Lord replied, "Go home and worship the thread—Ananta—for fourteen years. It will wash off all your sins and you will get all your desires fulfilled. You will get sons and grandsons and enjoy all the happiness possible on earth. In the end you will return to me. I moreover grant you a blessing. Listen, he or she who performs the Ananta "puja" and attentively listens to the history of your wife Shila's devotion to me, will get the same blessings that will be showered on you." The Brahman further asked the Lord of Lords to explain to him what was the mangoe tree he saw, what were the cow and the bullock he met, what were the two tanks, what was the donkey and what the elephant, God replied "The mangoe tree was a Brahman learned in the Vedas. He did not teach his pupils well and was turned into a tree. The cow is Earth. She swallowed the seeds of the medicinal plants I created, and was turned into a brute. The bull is personified "goodness" (dharma), the two tanks represent the confluence of alms and sins. They were sisters born in a Brahman family and loved each other tenderly. They gave all alms to themselves, monopolised all charities, never gave anything to other Brahmans or poor people. They have, owing to that sin, been turned into tanks. You see how their waters mingle with each other.

Not a drop goes out. The donkey you saw is anger personified, the elephant you met was arrogance personified, and the old man you met was myself. This cave (guha) is the personification of the mortal life on earth. Saying this God Ananta disappeared. Kaudinya, the Brahman, returned home, and performed the "puja." He got all that he wanted, and full of years and honors he returned to Heaven. The Brahman took fourteen years to acquire the full blessing of the "puja." But if a devotee listens to this story or performs but only once this "vrata" he gets all that at once. Krishna added "Oh Dharma; I told you how to regain your Kingdom—You will get it and all your sins will be washed off. Do not doubt. If any one but reads this story, a seat in Heaven—Vaikuntha is assured to him. If one but ties that thread round one's arm, that one will most assuredly obtain all worldy pleasures and obtain "moksha."

MORAL.

The threatened displeasure of God, and the gifts for a priest, form the essential portion. The conception of the puja is grand. The samsara or life on earth is compared to a cave or valley, the non-believer is made to go about in search of God as did Bunyan's pilgrim later times. He does not find it in trees, rivers, animals, but at the "Samsara-valley." His maniacal wanderings may be compared to the ravings of a non-believer. But the whole moral is considerably spoilt by the touch of priestly cupidity.

B. A. GUPTE.

HARRIS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 5.

This evening the tie between the Liecesters and the R. F. A. from Kirkee was re-played before a large gathering. There was considerable excitement among the spectators throughout the game which ended in a tie. In extra time the Liecesters were the first to score, but in repelling an attack of the visitors the goalkeeper fouled one of the gunners and the referee awarded them a free kick close up which was easily converted. No further scoring took place. The game thus again ended in a tie of one goal all.

BOMBAY MUD SPORTS.

The last mud sports before the actual meeting which takes place next week were held yesterday. There was a small entry, a good attendance, but a somewhat uninteresting series of events. The results were:—

Tent-pegging by half sections; 1, W. Graham and Major Kilkelly; 2, J. R. Reynolds and Captain Haymes.

Cocoanut and Polo-ball stakes; 1, Mrs. Reynolds; 2, Mrs. Hatch,

Potato and Bucket Race: 1, Captain Haymes; 2, A. K. Garham,

Rap-Knuckle stakes: 1, Captain Haymes; 2 E. Keith Roach; 3, F. Kennedy.

POONA NINTH EXTRA MEETING.

POONA, October 4.

The following are the entries for the Ninth Extra Meeting, on Thursday, 13th October:—

SELLING PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.—Milner II, Bright Metal, Mallinyook, White Heather, Winsome, Eruption, St Patrick, Comeback, Mozart, Berthier, Winkfields, Melody, Yvette and T M S.

WELTER PLATE. Distance 7 furlongs.—Lancasterite, Milner II, Boomey, Bright Metal, Pincher, Win, Merchant, Mary B, Gallileo, Castalia, Confederation, Longchamp, Mallinyook, Berthier, Young Melton, Solution, Bambino (late Western Flower Colt), Signorina and Marguerite.

BRISBANE PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs.—Miss Clare, Ngakapa, Tete-a-Tete, Golightly, Haydon, Estella, Harfleur, Come Back, Koko, Topsail, Lorraine, Not-so-dusty, Pantry Girl, Evening Herald, and Gun Metal.

NEWCOMERS' CONSOLATION HANDICAP. Distance 1 mile.—Akseer, Behrein, Salaik, Guinea Gold, Grand Duke, Cockeyee, Fahad Beg, Takti Suleman, Sir Hugo, Zabed, Wandering Lord, Artist, Lama, Young Japan, Rustom-i-Hind, Saif, Occident, Handoon Khndalla, Hunter, Gazi Braganza, Mijwell, Turf King (late Sawyer), Rocksand, Shabash, Yuzeed, Usl m, Lord Mayor, Furhan, Karrar, and Prince Charlie.

KARJAT PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.—Rajput Lookman, Gold Mint, Afreed, Regiment, Grey Falcon, Minerva, Plassy, Zari, Anrum, Lama, Company, Shanwar, Defence, Woolwinder, Chechan, Hurgon, Sayeed, Sheriff, Abdul Malik, Toronto, Yacoot, Occident, Fado, Saree, Tschreet, Majesty, Salamic, Shroff, Meerjan, Murzook, Guinea Mohur, Creditor, Antica, Darby, Rinfandel, Gafal, Young Thara, Solitaire, Bay Middleton, and Jehanghir.

ARAB CONSOLATION PLATE. Distance 1 mile.—Sher, Merrily, Young Fakir, Swalior, Tajimulook, Mahon, Parliament, Alma, Straight Tip, Dumra, Zari, Sir Hugo, Dhafer, Silvermine, Thabar, Sandid, Lama, Company, Desert King, Hamdoon, Well Done, Meerjan, Ashraf, Sun, Famous, Zinfandel, Roderick Dhu, Brigand II, Hundred, Masser and Padsha.

THE English National Hunt Committee is said to be considering an alteration in the present somewhat easy type of steeplechase fence, through which it is common knowledge that almost any horse can gallop—so that "jumping a country" is not what it is meant to be. The intention is to stiffen the fence about half-way up with a fairly stout bar, placed so that horses can see it, and will need to jump well over it, and not through the brushwood.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance of the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road London, England.

SIR GEORGE COTTON'S SON.

Mr. Bryan Cotton in Accrington.

"A SECOND MR. F. E. SMITH, M.P."

ON Monday evening, (Aug. 29), under the auspices of the Accrington Division Junior Conservative Association, there was a public meeting in the lecture room of the Accrington Conservative Club, which was addressed by Mr. Bryan Cotton, son of the late Sir George Cotton, who was at one time Conservative candidate for the Accrington Division of Lancashire, Mr. J. W. Roberts also addressed the meeting, and there was a good attendance.

Mr. George Somerville, who presided, said Mr. Cotton would be welcome amongst them that night if only on account of the grand work his father did whilst he was Conservative candidate for Accrington. (Hear, hear, and applause.)

Mr. Cotton, who had an exceedingly cordial reception, said he had heard his father often say that he used to enjoy coming down to Accrington to speak (Hear, hear). He was pleased to make the acquaintance of the people that his father got on so well with. Touching upon politics, Mr. Cotton, in an easy and fluent style, proceeded to deal with some of the points of Conservatives policy. He said every great movement had some great end in view, and the ends and objects aimed at were far more important in themselves than the general details could be. The first great aim of the Conservative party as a whole was empire. (Hear, hear.) He did not think there was any consideration for which Conservatism stood for so much as it did for that. At the present time this country, through the present Government, was doing nothing to bring the Colonies and the Mother Country closer; on the contrary, they appeared to be doing everything to induce those Colonies to annex themselves to other countries. Take the case of Canada. The rapid development of that colony was amongst the most marvellous things seen in the world to-day. Winnipeg in a very short time had grown from a small collection of huts into one of the first cities of the world. Canada was on the borders of the great United States of America and the United States were doing all they could by means of tariff negotiations and emigration to draw Canada nearer to them by commercial ties. The ties of sentiment and patriotism were very great, but they would be put in the shade by the ties of commercial interest. And they must not forget that even the sentimental ties between Canada and America were almost as great as the sentimental ties between Canada and the Mother Country. There had been a large amount of emigration from America to Canada, and the two peoples had a great deal in common with one another. That being so, unless we did something to induce the Colony to remain British we should be in danger of losing her altogether. The same thing applied to many other of our Colonies. Our Empire had taken a lot of building up, but it looked as if it was going to be seriously impaired if the present policy of commercial neglect was persisted in. In order to bring the Colonies into closer touch with this country it was necessary to have Tariff Reform. (Hear, hear.) And if it was only for that reason we ought to adopt Tariff Reform, for we could not afford to lose our Colonies. (Hear, hear.) Dealing with the land question, Mr. Cotton said the land of a country was the most important thing, and almost the only thing that mattered. The Radicals talked about giving the land to the working man, but the Government were doing what would have the opposite effect. They were imposing exceptional burdens of taxation on the land. If the capitalists could not afford to keep the land under this heavy taxation, how could the working man afford to keep it? (Hear, hear.) He thought the poor man should be encouraged to become the owner of the land he cultivated, but the Budget taxes would have the opposite effect. In rural districts men were for the most part happier than those who lived in the towns; and once we discouraged agricultural pursuits and made it difficult for landlords to employ men on the land the yeoman class which had been the mainstay of English physique would be a thing of the past. It was obvious that under the vexatious taxation imposed by the Budget the landlords would not be able to keep the same staff of labourers on the land that they did before. Mr. Cotton then drew attention to the complicated forms of inquiry issued by the inland revenue authorities in connection with the land taxes and denounced the whole systems as unfair inasmuch as in cases of dispute there was no appeal to the courts. The only appeal was to the Government authorities themselves. This was utterly contrary to an Englishmen's sense of fair play. Mr. Cotton also dealt with the question of Home Rule for Ireland and said it logically followed that if Ireland was entitled to Home Rule, Scotland was also entitled, so was Wales, so was the county of Kent, and to bring it nearer home, so was Accrington, and every street in Accrington. (Laughter) Civilisation had been a long process of centralising, organising, and building up of nations and empires: and Home Rule meant disintegration. It meant disuniting the Empire, and no good could come of it. If Home Rule were granted to Ireland, it would mean a grave conflict between the two great factions in Ireland, the North and the South: and he did not think it would be to the interest of the Irish people to give them Home Rule. In fact he did not think many of them really wanted it (Hear, hear.) We could not live Egypt or India Home Rule because we must see to it that in every bit of the Empire there was law and order, and as an eminent men had told us, if we could not maintain law and order it was our duty to get out. Alluding to Mr. Keir Hardie's offensive utterances about the widowed Queen-Mother, Mr. Cotton said he sometimes felt he could take hold of him and strangle him. (Laughter and hear, hear.) The only object Mr. Keir Hardie could have in those utterance was to carry favour with the baser elements of his party. (Hear, hear, and applause.) Such attacks upon one so recently made a widow could only be regarded as the attacks of a cod. (Applause.) In conclusion Mr. Cotton referred to the great tide of emigration from this country. He said the emigrants appeared mostly to be a fine body of men, for whom no adequate employment could be found in this country under the present Free Trade system. We could not afford to lose these men, and it was sad, indeed, and repulsive to the taste of every true Britisher, to see these men going abroad in thousands every week because they could not make a living in the old country. (Loud applause.)

Mr. J. W. Roberts then delivered a lively, entertaining, and convincing address, on the folly of Lloyd George's Budget and the urgent need for Tariff Reform.

Mr. G. E. Sprake proposed a vote of thanks to the speakers in felicitous terms, and expressed a hope that when Mr. Cotton commenced his professional career at the Bar, for which he was studying, he would able to spare some of his time to devote to the interests of the Conservative party, and that they may see him take up the work which was unfortunately cut short in the case of his father, and ultimately he might become M. P. for the Accrington Division. (Loud applause.)

Mr. F. G. Lupton, seconded, and the vote was heartily passed.

Mr. Cotton, in moving a vote of thanks to the Chairman, expressed his pleasure at the formation and the activity of the local Junior Conservative Association, and said he was sure it would do the party locally a great deal of good.

Mr. Roberts, in seconding, suggested that Mr. Cotton had shown that night that he had in him the makings of a second Mr. F. E. Smith, M. P. (Applause.)

The vote having been passed, Mr. Somerville briefly returned thanks, and a very successful and interesting meeting was brought to a close.

BURMESE GROUND-NUT CROP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Oct 5.

The summary of the second forecast of the ground-nut crop (comprising returns of six districts) for 1910-11 estimates the area under this crop at 1,05,928 acres, a decline of over 23 per cent. as compared with last year's area and 18,925 acres less than the estimate for August, 1910. The alteration of this year's estimate was chiefly due to a reduced estimate from Pakokku, in consequence of the drought in August, which affected all the districts included in the forecast, but was severest in Pakokku.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Oct. 5.

The depression near Cawnpore has now disappeared, and the rainfall due to it diminished yesterday. The rainfall has been fairly general in Lower Burma and Assam, the United Provinces, East and Central India. A few falls have been recorded in Upper Burma, Eastern Bengal, the United Provinces, West and the Central Provinces.

The principal amount are:—Maymyo, had one and a half inches; Dibrugarh, three; Darjeeling, Sambalpur, Benares, and Khandwa, one; and Indore, two.

Forecast.—A further diminution of rainfall in the central parts of the country and the United Provinces.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 5TH OCTOBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 5th October, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is above the average in the south-east Punjab, below it in the north-west Punjab, and normal elsewhere. Day temperature is still low in the south-east Punjab; night temperature is either equal to or above the average.

The United Provinces.—Cawnpore reports 0·34", Jhansi 0.28" and Mainpuri 0.62" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess. Day temperature remains below the average; night temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded everywhere except in Upper Sind where they are clear. The moisture in the air is in large excess at most places. Maximum temperature is in defect in Rajputana and normal in Sind; night temperature is normal except for an excess at Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore reports 1·76" of rain. Skies are lightly clouded in south Gujarat and lightly to moderately clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity is generally above the average. Temperature during day is normal in north Gujarat and west Central India but below it elsewhere; night temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Chanda has had 0·15", Jubbulpore 0·87" Hoshangabad 0·32," Khandwa 0·88" and Nagpur 0·29" Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air continues damper than usual. Day temperature is in large defect; night temperature is normal or in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Cloud has decreased in Hyderabad but skies remain moderately to heavily clouded in the north Bombay Deccan. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is generally below the average; night temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—Nearly general rain has been reported from the Central Provinces, and local showers from the United Provinces and west Central India.

Nearly general rain is probable in Central Provinces and the adjacent parts of west Central India. A few showers may occur in the south United Provinces.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total rainfall gauged during the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), 1st Oct., 1910:—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Bandora	66	80	Wadhwan	...	...
Panjoo	65	82	Dabhoe	36	18
Vaiturana	74	88	Sevalia	42	94
Palghur	77	91	Godhra	49	35
Gholwad	50	32	Patri	17	71
Daman	94	30	Limkhera	54	53
Bulsar	67	66	Dohad	34	64
Nausari	45	49	Amargarh	37	7
Surat	40	71	Rutlam	33	58
Kim	35	81	Nagda	31	92
Broach	44	52	Rajpardi	48	18
Baroda	45	59	Bardoli	50	2
Mehmadabad	30	68	Nandbar	34	0
Ahmedabad	21	97	Nardana	27	70
Viramgam	17	43			

Appended is Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (4th Oct)	88·6	72·6	00·0	...
Jask	91·3	77·3	00·0	...
Muskat (4th Oct)	96·3	80·1	00·0	...
Multan	99·3	75·5	1·64	...
Rawalpindi	92·4	59·9	26·93	...
Lahore	98·4	67·2	11·32	...
Sirsa	93·3	71·6	8·15	...
Ambala	80·5	69·0	28·39	...
Delhi	85·2	74·7	29·16	...
Agra	8·0	74·5	30·00	...
Mainpuri	81·8	73·0	23·58	0·62
Jhansi	84·5	75·5	29·69	0.28
Cawnpore	90·7	70·5	27·24	0·34
Allahabad	83·6	70·0	28·28	0·03
Jacobabad	102·1	68·3	2·36	...
Karachi	86·0	76·0	12·16	...
Ajmer	85·9	73·2	16·89	...
Jaipur	91·2	70·6	16·59	...
Kotah	88·0	78·1	29·71	...
Bhuj	102·1	71·5	20·42	...
Dwarka	83·3	76·2	13·73	...
Veraval	81·1	72·3	17·30	...
Rajkot	86·5	72·0	33·27	...
Bhavnagar Para	98·6	74·0	26·42	...
Surat	84·6	76·1	36·26	...
Ahmedabad	97·6	74·2	25·41	...
Deesa	101·8	69·4	23·26	...
Neemuch	90·0	70·8	31·00	...
Indore	79·1	70·1	34·75	1·76
Jubbulpore	79·8	73·8	45·98	0·87
Saugor	81·1	72·5	36·57	0·09
Hoshangabad	78·1	73·4	54·45	0·32
Khandwa	82·2	73·1	26·38	0·88
Akola	84·7	73·1	34·24	...
Amraoti	83·8	71·8	38·04	...
Nagpur	83·1	72·8	54·21	0·29
Chanda	85·5	74·5	47·47	0·15
Raipur	86·7	75·6	60·35	...
Bombay	85·9	78·8	67·24	...
Ratnagiri	84·8	74·9	84·44	...
Mormugao	84·5	74·7	82·07	...
Karwar	84·3	74·0	112·42	...
Malegaon	82·4	71·6	28·63	...
Ahmednagar	84·4	69·0	33·65	...
Poona	82·5	70·8	23·55	...
Sholapur	87·3	71·4	27·40	...
Bijapur	86·2	68·2	20·29	...
Belgaum	79·8	62·6	36·45	...
Aurangabad	80·7	69·2	31·04	0·06
Nizamabad (Indur)	86·9	74·2	39·35	...
Hyderabad	84·8	71·7	21·60	...
Mangalore	84·8	69·8	104·95	...
Calicut	83·8	73·1	75·20	...
Cochin	86·2	76·8	73·14	...
Colombo	85·0	77·0	15·41	0·04
Masulipatam	89·3	77·7	41·15	...
Bellary	90·0	71·8	15·39	...
Cuddapah	94·2	74·6	36·42	...
Madras	92·5	77·0	18·92	0·17
Bangalore	83·8	63·8	28·99	...
Coimbatore	89·9	70·3	6·39	...
Trichinopoly	98·1	77·3	15·62	...
Negapatam	94·0	78·0	17·80	...

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) on the 5th October was 29·885 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 9 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80° F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47! it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct in from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Egypt," October 7.

THE P. and O. Co's steamer "Egypt," Captain F. R. Sumners, with the English mails of the 23rd instant, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour to-morrow with the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Meares, Mrs C F E
Meares, Miss
Cowen, Mrs D H
Cowen, child
Chatterton, Col G B
Chatterton, Mrs and child
White, Mr R C
White, Mrs
Lothbury, Mr G C
Kensington, Justice
Kensington, Mrs
Colbourne, Mr R L
Colbourne, Mrs and infant
Woods, Mrs A and infant
Ward, Miss D
Hood, Major E F
Hood, Mrs and child
Oliphant, Mr J W W
Dashwood, Mr F
Dixey, Mrs A N
Mc Learoyd's child
Stephenson, Miss (nurse)
Thompson, Mrs F J
Angelo, Mr W
Angelo, Mrs and infant
Cavendish, Capt H C
Cavendish, Mrs
Youll, Mr T W
Drew, Capt B C A
Drew, Mrs and 2 infants
Martin, Mr E C
Martin, Mr J H
Harris, Mrs B
Phillips, Mrs, infant and nurse
Wasdell, Mr A
Jones, Mr
Armstrong, Mr J W
Bevins, Mrs J E and 2 infants
Oliphant, Mrs J W W
Butler, Major A H
Crown, Miss W
Thackrah, Miss M
Wollon, Rev C W
Wollon, Mrs
McConnell, Mr W
Malyon, Lt F H
Watson, Miss E M
Watson, Miss A C
Cann, Miss F
Stables, Miss M
Cadell, Mrs
Badcock, Mr R
Rushforth, Mr F V
Munton, Mr V R
Redford, Mr A
Teasdale, Mrs P
Marshall, Mr J
Beach, Miss O M
Gilder, Rev J K
Gilder, Mrs
Lothbury, Mrs J C
Constable, Mr H A B
Hall, Mr J and infant
Cruddas Mr H W
Serr, Mr S K
Brown, Mr H M
Mrs A B Drew's nurse
Alder, Mr F
Lady Alexander Palmer's maid
Mrs Cavendishs' nurse
Native servant, of Sir C Jehangir
Greenless, Mr F
Carson, Mr R A
Watney, Capt C W
Bhagwat, Lady S
Bhagwat, Miss T
Radford, Mr W R
Baton, Capt E K
Ware, Mr W
Kelly, Mr J W
Spencer, Miss G

FROM MARSEILLES.

Marshall, Mr L
Roe, Lt Col C H
Roe, Mrs
Jock, Mr J S
Bedmell, Maj R F
Burlton, Mrs
Johnstone, Justice D C
Johnstone, Mrs
Pearson, Mr E
Pearson, Mrs and 2 infants
Brown Major, W H
Brown, Mrs and infant
Turner, Mr R J
Campbell, Mr R H
Campbell, Mrs, Miss
Beaington, Mr O D
Phayre, Maj-Genl A
Wild, Mrs A C and infant
Rattigan, Mustice
Pears, Mr S D
Pears, Mrs
Mc Cormack, Mr F
Mc Cormack, Mrs
Cumming, Mr J G
Harry, Mr A M
Harry, Mrs and child
Tilley, Mr A W
Tilley, Mrs
Williams, Capt V B
Brown, Capt H E
Ricketts, Mrs
Gallagher, Mi W A
Coodwin, Mrs
Buckler, Mr R L
Swifte Major, E L
Duncan, Mr J
Ritchie, Mr D
Jacob, Mr S M
Bull, Mrs H M
Boucher, Mr F A
Boucher, Mrs
Fuller, Mr B A G
Renney, Lt Col S M
Renny, Mrs
Patter, Miss
Marr, Mrs A
Potter, Capt C F
Burton, Mr R C
Garth, Mr A D
Smith, Mr F
Hewetson, Major A W
Tow, Mr C E
Jessop, Mr
Jessop, Mrs
Patil, Mr A
Patil, Mrs
Pope, Mr C M
Kilfey, Mrs R G
Christie, Mr R
Honeyman, Mr D P
Yales, Capt R G B
Yales, Mrs
Waller, Mr R P
Gwyther, Mr B G
Gwyther, Mrs
Bates, Mrs R G
Walker, Miss S
Ludley, Mr R
Sitwell, Capt N S H
Wardlow, Mr J B
Plowden, Major T C
Robertson, Mrs L J
Cardew, Miss J
Vost, Lt-Col
Phelps, Mr T J
Phelps, Mrs
Jeejeebhoy, Mr R B
Jeejebhoy, Mrs
Jeejeebhoy, Miss
Jeejeebhoy, Master C R B
Jeejeebhoy, Mr J R B
Day, Mr N A
Petit, Mr M C
Kunwar, Raghir Singh
Chatterjee, Revd
Chatterjee, Mrs,
Ogilvy, Mrs M
Rynes, Mrs infant and nurse
King, Mr J H
Dickson, Major and Mrs
Edwards, Mrs T C
Brander, Mr A A D
O'Sullivan, Mr V D
de Twoli, Mr J
Fellowes, Mr V
Brookes, Mr C H, H P
Grant, Mr H de B
Grant, Mr J
Fergsson, Mr W E
Jenkins, Mr W P
Lane, Major F C
Jenkin, Mrs W P
Fisher, Col J
Hardcastle, Mr H W
Hardcastle, Mrs
H H Maharajah, of Bharatpur
H H Mahji, Sahiba
Lal, P
Singh, K
4 Indian male servants
2 Indian female servants
Drake-Brockman, Mr and Mrs
Macdonald, Mr N
Murray, Mr J A
Jackson, Mr A D
Taylor, Mr G
Waghorn, Mr W J
Cambridge, Mr A J
Robinson, Capt C W
Carroll, Mr A L
Somerset, Col C W
Nethersale, Lt J
Jeejeebhoy, Mr M R D
Jones, Mr R V
Swinburne, Mr T A
Singh, Mr D B, R
Singh, Mr J and native servant
Bissett, Capt E
Dettenger, Mr F
Whalely, Mr R
Fraser, Mr S
Goodwin, Mr W T
Dawson, Mr T
Roberts, Mr W
Pin, Mr A W
Cowans, Maj-Genl J S
Wyld's Mrs and ayah
Palmer, Lady Alexandra
Panday, Mrs
Petit, Miss
Turnbull, Mrs
Oswald, Mrs W nurse and infant.
Jehangir, Sir C
Jehangir, Lady and 2 Misses
Aslam Khan, Mr M
Osborne, Mr O D
Efford, Mr L R and infant
Allan, Mr J M
Hoyle, Mr J
Elsington, Major
Jeejeebhoy, Mr J P B
Fowler, Mr W R M
Jansen, Mr J
Legrand, Mr
Armstrong, Mr G W
Dawson, Mr C E

FROM BRINDISI.

Talbott, Mr A W J
Sly, Mr F G
Rindkin, Mr G D
Drummond, Brig-Gen F
Orr, Ewing, Mr H E D
McNeile, Maj D H
Eden, Mr J

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Sica, Mr F D G
Sica, Mrs
Luck, Capt T and Mrs
MacLeod, Major J N
MacLeod, Mrs infant child and nurse
Blackburn, Mrs and Miss
Napier Capt A H
Napier Mrs and infant
Seymour, Mrs C R F
Edwards, Miss S
Schryter, Miss
Oakes, Mrs H C
Williams, Mr C A
Barber, Mrs C H child and infant

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Ashbury, Mr and Mrs A R and infant
Rattray, Major C
Salisbury, Capt R
Thompson, Mr A
Holhersall, Mr W V
St John, Mrs S nurse and infant
Johns, Mr K E
Blackburn, Mr C H
Ashbury Mrs A R and nurse
Currie, Mr J
Brown, Capt H C
Fell, Mr and Mrs A H and child
Binning, Capt and Mrs A J
Waring, Mr M L
Leigh, Mr and Mrs M S

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st July 1910 ... ... Rs. 49,068
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ... Rs. 4,519
Total earnings from 1st July to 31st July 1910 ... ... Rs. 49,068
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ... Rs. 4,519

AHMEDABAD PRANTEJ RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st July 1910 ... ... Rs. 24,763
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ... Rs. 5,786
Total earnings from 1st July to 31st July, 1910 ... ... Rs. 24,763
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ... Rs. 5,786

AHMEDABAD DHOLKA RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st, July, 1910 ... ... Rs 11,253
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ... Rs 2,768
Total earnings from 1st July, to 31st July 1910 ... ... Rs. 11,253
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ... Rs. 2,768

AMRITSAR PATTI RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 24th Sept., 1910 ... Rs. 6,000
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ... Rs. 2,000
Total earnings from 1st July to 24th Sept., 1910 ... ... Rs. 83,000
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ... Rs. 20,137

THE LADIES' CORNER.

WHAT THE AUTUMN MONTHS WILL BRING FORTH.

Writing of Autumn modes, a Paris Correspondent says, that where the coat and skirt costume is concerned the coat will be short. So, indeed, will the skirt for walking wear. Sleeves, according to present indications, will be long where the outdoor gowns and costumes are concerned, and consequently there will be no possible worries over glove bills. These represent a few of the features of which the authorities in the world of dress make no secret. In spite of the fact that the price of fur is going up by leaps and bounds, the Parisienne elegante is determined to apply fur to her evening and ball gowns. This is a point which will be largely insisted upon as time goes on. It is, besides, easy to make a beautiful effect with a touch of dark fur on a gown of soft, light material, and the Frenchwoman is perfectly well aware how becoming this is apt to be. The most difficult matter to achieve is the alliance of a short skirt with a train. The great French couturieres are, however, achieving it on the now models with a certain measure of success. The dress is short and round and finished with a band of fur at the edge, while from beneath it at the back falls a small square train. It is not a very graceful invention, and gives a curious cut-up effect to the gown; a far better effect is obtained for the beautiful evening gowns, of which we shall hear so much as time goes on, by the manteau decour, which is wrapped round the figure and apparently fastened on one side.

THE EARLY "EIGHTIES."

In the case of the tailor made costume, trimmed with bands of fur, we seem to have returned to the fashions of the early eighties. Who does not remember the pictures by Du Maurier of the tall, slim young women dressed in their close-fitting cloth, coats hemmed at the base and also down the front with a band of fur. In those days the band of fur was repeated again on the hem of the skirt, and this rather cumbersome expedient will be seen in the case of a number of gowns during the coming winter while the fur-trimmed toque, which fits closely down on the head, is another item which might well have come to us from the same period.

BROAD SILK BRAID.

The leading note in dress trimmings for the winter will be the new bright braid. This is the widest thing in braids that can well be imagined, measuring quite seven, or even more, inches in width. To apply it to the scant proportions of the fashionable woman of to-day, whose coat is intended to accentuate her slim lines, and to the still comparatively narrow skirts, requires some ingenuity, but many ways have been found of achieving this, and the coats and skirts of what the "couturiere" calls the "flou" description, as well as the severely tailormade garments, show this feature. Of course, not much of this braid can be put on in any one place. The lines must be broken, and consequently it is made to pass under panel folds, appearing and reappearing on the gown as though playing a kind of sartorial hide and seek. On dull cloth, serge and ratine, or the new handsome and supple kind of poiluchon, which will be largely used for cold weather, the bright plaited black braid makes a remarkably good effect. The poiluchon in dark grey is one of the happiest discoveries of the season. It looks a little as though it had been out in the hoar-frost, and to its other qualities it adds that of being extremely amenable, taking the new lines and curves of the gown of to-morrow with great docility.

THE LABOUR TROUBLES.

The position created by the unrest in the industrial world in various parts of the country remains unchanged, but there is a belief that no great upheaval will occur apart from the lock-out in the shipyards.

A meeting of the executive of the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation was held in Glasgow on Sept. 12, and a reply was sent to the request of the Joint Trades Committee for a conference on the subject of the boilermakers' lock-out, but the terms of this communication were not divulged. Meantime, steps are being taken for the holding of the boilermakers' representative meeting, but a second ballot of the members of the society will probably be necessary, and it is estimated that the strike will last at least six weeks.

In the Lancashire cotton world the employers will meet on September 19 to decide for against a lock-out, the men having treated the masters' threat of a general lock-out with contempt. Among spinners on the Manchester Exchange there is a disposition to support the Employers' Federation in their resort to extreme measures.

A more hopeful view is taken of the prospects of peace on the Great Northern Railway system. Apart from a few malcontents who favour a strike the Bradford men are likely to accept the arbitration resolution adopted by the railwaymen at other centres. The arbitration will decide whether a ten-hour a day includes meal-times.

At a meeting of Manchester trade-union miners, it was reported that unless improved terms were offered for doing odd work, such as shifting dirt, laying rails, setting props, &c., in several big collieries in the Manchester area, strikes affecting between 4,000 and 5,000 men and youths would be declared. It was alleged that very little was now paid for odd work, compared with the rates ruling a few years ago. Among other owners whose men are dissatisfied with prevailing condition are the Clifton and Keisley Coal Company, Messrs. A. Knowles, Limited, and the Earl of Ellesmere, who jointly employ 10,000 miners and surface workers.

Just over 300,000 workpeople were involved in the 436 labour-disputes of 1909. The number was the highest total recorded since 1894, but the aggregate working time lost was only-fourth of the figure in the previous year. Spread over the whole industrial population, it averaged only about a quarter of a day per head. More disputes were settled by methods of conciliation than in any previous year.

GERMAN ARMY MANŒUVRES.

The German Army manœuvres were concluded on Sept. 10. For the foreign observer, says a Reuter telegram the most interesting result of the manœuvres has been the total failure of the air scout service. News was received on Sept 9 that the Red Parseval II, was forced to descend in the enemy's territory owing to a rainstorm, and was captured. The Blue vessel M. 3, which all day was observing the Red position was completely hoodwinked by the Red Army which erected sham field works along the Oberlanden canals. The airship reported those as being General von Kluck's main position, with the result that General von Mackensen's force halted all night in front of the works, preparing to attack them next day, while the Red Army was intrenching itself several miles eastward. The sham works were most ingenious. They were purposely constructed so as to be easily visible, tree trunks being arranged in imitation of cannon, and the crew of the air scout, reconnoitring in cloudy weather at a distance of between 3,000 and 4,000 feet, were completely deceived. In consequence, the situation, which at the opening of the operations was distinctly in favour of General von Mackensen, changed in favour of General von Kluck.

THE guillotine ordered in France by the Chinese Government has reached its destination, and has been installed in the new prison which has just been built at Pekin.

THE Finnish Senate has at present under consideration a concession to a joint Russian and English syndicate for a direct line from St. Petersburg to Bjorko, at the extreme eastern end of the Finnish Gulf. The idea is to construct at Bjoako a large commercial harbour with a view to concentrating at that point the export trade of Northern Europe, as it is believed possible to keep this port open the whole winter. The carrying out of this scheme will considerably affect the value of St. Petersburg as a shipping port, and will necessitate some rearrangement of the existing customs laws between Finland and Russia.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

WHEN 84 A DESPERATE ITCH COVERED HIS BODY

And Limbs—No Eruption, Just the Intense Irritation—Found Perfect Cure in Cuticura Remedies and Wants the World to Know That

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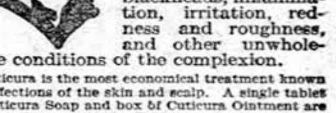

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BY THE WAY.

THE POPULATION.

The terminal station of the 220 miles railway of Sierra Leone is in Water-street, Freetown. The line passes through some of the thoroughfares, in which, indeed, signals are erected. But no inconvenience seems to be caused. Freetown appears undecided whether to be an African or a European city. In the meantime it is seven-eighths of the former and one-eighth the latter. The population of the Colony and the Protectorate is estimated to be 1,250,000. Sierra Leone is calculated to contain nearly 77,000 blacks, of whom about 38,000 are in Freetown. The number of Europeans there and in the suburbs is near 4[illegible]0.

IN SIERRA LEONE.

The special West African Annual just issued by the African World contains a series of important descriptive articles by Mr. John R. Raphael, excellently illustrated, which will well repay perusal by all interested in any way in that part of the world. Among other places there is a chapter devoted to Sierra Leone, which has been called the gate of West Africa. The streets of Freetown are wide, Mr. Raphael says. Some are crowded; in other grass grows in patches on the side walks. During business hours the principal thoroughfare, Water-street, is filled with all sorts and conditions of men, women and children. The people met with represent almost every type of African, or West African.

"THE WHITE MAN'S GRAVE."

To the health factor Mr. Raphael devotes considerable space. However much the term "the white man's grave" be inveighed, it is likely, he says, to remain an appendage to Sierra Leone. But it is no longer applicable. The conditions and chances of health are utterly different from what they were, say, twelve years ago, and even much later. The discoveries and labours of Manson and Ross and Prout—the last was Principal Medical Officer at Sierra Leone—have enabled life and death on the West Coast to be a great deal less a matter of chance. In several respects Sierra Leone is the most desirable West African colony in which to live.

THE STATE OF MAINE.

There is no historic or linguistic connexion between the State of Maine—in which the Democrats have won a remarkable victory—and the ancient province of the same name in France. It is so called according to the charter granted by Charles I, because it was regarded as a part of "the Mayne Lande of New England." For nearly a century after its first settlement it was included in the "province of Massachusetts Bay." Its nicknames of "the Pinetree State" and "the Lumber State" indicate its principal industry. It is also prominent through the importance of its fisheries and the popularity of its summer resorts. To students of legislation all the world over it is best known for its famous "Maine Liquor law," a prohibitory measure which was enacted nearly half a century ago, and the effectiveness of which has been the subject of frequent discussion.

CARNARVON V. CARDIFF.

The King's letter to the Lord Mayor of Cardiff removes Cardiff's last hope of being the scene of the forthcoming investiture of the Prince of Wales. There can, indeed, be little doubt that of the rival claimants for this honour, there is strong historical argument for awarding it to Carnarvon, in whose castle the first Prince of Wales is said to have been cradled more than six centuries ago. Curiously enough it was not at Carnarvon or indeed in Wales at all but at Lincoln that Edward I's heir was created Prince of Wales seventeen years after he became heir-apparent to the Crown. It was at Westminster that the investiture of the black Prince with chaplet and ring of gold was witnessed and Ludlow was the scene of the investiture of Henry VII.'s eldest son—Ludlow being then the centre of the Welsh marches.

THE CAT AND THE EAGLE.

One would think that during its proverbial nine lives the ordinary cat would have many hairbreadth escapes, but it falls to the lot of few to have such a miraculous escape out of the "jaws" of death as, according to the "Edinburgh Dispatch," a cat had up in the Highlands the other day. Puss belonged to a gamekeeper in Ross-shire, and one fine morning its master was dismayed to see an eagle swoop down upon it, seize it, and carry it to its eyrie far up on the cliffs. Lately he had seen lambs and rabbits taken the same way, and naturally he feared that his pet was gone for ever to become food for the eaglets.

A MARVELLOUS ESCAPE.

But lo! Late that very afternoon the cottage door was gently pushed open, and in walked the cat. The eagle, being unacquainted with natural history, had treated him as he had the lambs and the rabbits, by carrying him off by the nape of the neck. He had dropped him in among his brood, and immediately flown off in search of other prey. Doubtless the visitor, left to himself, has cautiously taken stock of his surroundings, and after recovery from the the shock of the apparent over-generosity of his captor, had made tracks for home.

THE EARL OF FINGALL.

The Earl of Fingall, who recently with a serious accident in the hunting-field, has held for many seasons the Mastership of the County Meath Foxhounds, the most notable pack in Ireland. He is the head of one branch of the Plunkett family, which is distinguished for its five separate peerages. Both he and Lord Louth are members of the same stock and take their territorial titles from practically the same district. The best known member of Lord Fingall's family was the late Sir Francis Plunkett, who was Ambassador at Vienna. The other members of the clan holding peerages are Lord Dunsany, Lord Plunkett (who has just returned home on his retirement as Governor of New Zealand), and his uncle Lord Rathmore who as the Hon David Plunket, was one of the most eloquent members in the House of Commons.

"STAGGERING TO A FALL."

Addressing a propaganda meeting of the "Catch-My-Pal" Protestant Total Abstinence Union, in the City Hall, Glasgow, the other night, at which Sir Samuel Chisholm, Bart., presided, the Rev. R. J. Patterson, Armagh, the founder of the Union, said there was not a town in the counties of Derry, Antrim, Tyrone, Down, and Armagh that had not been won over for total abstinence. The drink traffic in Ireland at present was staggering to a fall. We are glad to hear it says the "Westminster Gazette," but is "staggering to a fall" quite the best way to state the alleged fact?

BERNAY.

Bernay, which has been the scene of a disastrous railway accident, is one of the large number of small Norman towns which are off the beaten track of the tourist travel, but attract the historian and the artist. In addition to the two notable churches of Ste Croix and Notre Dame de la Couture, both dating from the fourteenth to the sixteenth century, it can boast of possessing the remains of an abbey which was founded in 1013 by Judith, the grandmother of William the Conqueror. The nave of the abbey church, now used as a corn market, dates from 1014 to 1040, and is one of the best examples of early Norman work. The town itself has been much in the wars, from 1357, when it fell into the hands of Charles le Mauvais, to 1871, when it was occupied by the Prussians.

MAORIS AND LIQUOR.

One of the matters which attracted a good deal of attention at the recent Temperance Convention in Wellington, New Zealand, was the question of the Maoris and liquor. There has, it seems, been an attempt to get liquor licences in the Rohe Potae—the King Country—a term applied to a large section of the North Island which was shut off as a prohibition area to benefit the Maoris. But the Maoris living in this district are unanimous in their desire to have liquor kept out of the district. A few weeks ago a large meeting of Maoris was held in Waahi, and it was there decided "to adhere strictly to the words of its fathers and keep the liquor out of the King Country." It was in 1884 that a proclamation was made under which the European Government entered into a solemn compact with the Maoris on this matter. Twenty-six years later the righteousness of this principle is emphasised by a new generation of Maoris which has sprung up.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK

THE TWO SERVICES.

INTERNATIONAL VISITS.

During the forthcoming winter the flag of the United States will be flown which great dignity in the Mediterranean, and at the same time the White Ensign will be seen in South American waters. The American cruise will be on a scale of considerable magnitude, and will include the flower of the fleet. The squadron, split up into four divisions and a flotilla of destroyers, with attendant auxiliaries will arrive in the Mediterranean during the third week in November, and remain to the end of December. Of the First Division the "Connecticut" and "Michigan" will visit Villefranche, Naples, and Gibraltar, and the "Delaware" and "North Dacota" will call at Toulon, Genoa, and Gibraltar. In the Second Division will be the "Louisiana" and "South Carolina," which will visit Phalerum Bay, Alexandria, and Gibraltar, and the "Kansas" and "New Hampshire," which will first go to Alexandria and thence to Phalerum Bay and Gibraltar. The Third Division will consist of the "Georgia," "Nebraska," "Rhode Island," and "Virginia!" the first two visiting Barcelona and the latter two Marseilles, The Fourth Division, composed of the "Minnesota" and "Vermont," will call at Naples, Villefranche, and Gibraltar while the Seventh Torpedo Division will favour. Leghorn and Algiers. It is the desire of the United States Government that the visits shall be treated as informally as is consistent with the proper exchange of international courtesies. The British naval visit to South America will be made by the Fourth Cruiser Squadron, which is commanded by Rear-Admiral A. M. Farquhar.

NAVAL GUNS AND PROJECTILES.

If professional prophets are to be believed the 12in. gun will soon be an obsolescent weapon, for primary purposes, in our future "mastodons," for men of weight and authority in the shipbuilding and engineering world are warning us that we may be moving forward from the 13'5 guns of the "Orion" and "Lion" of to-day to a 14'2in. weapon in ships of the 1911-12 programme. It was announced some time since it is now reported that a 14'2in. gun had been manufactured in Great Britain by one of our largest shipbuilding and ordnance firms; and that a super-"Dreadnought." to be built in England for one of the South American Republics, of about 30,000 tons, is to carry eight or ten 14'2in. guns. That 14'in guns are to be mounted in the 27,000-28,000 ton battleships of the American fleet is well known. If an armament of this description is mounted according to latest plans and so that the whole of the turret guns can be fired on either broad side a weight of metal approximating to 16,000lb, will be sent hurting through the air at a tremendous velocity at each simultaneous discharge of the primary armament. The increase of the weight of the projectile for each extra inch of calibre is enormous, for whereas the 12in guns fire an 850lb, shot the weight of the shot for the 13'5in is nearly one-third more viz 1,250lb. Thus if we revert to the 16'5in gun as in the muzzle-loading days or progress to a 17in gun as contemplated for the motor-monitors, we shall have guns throwing projectiles weighing 1,800lb or over 2,000lb respectively a distance of between fifteen and twenty miles. Smaller contrasts in weight of projectiles gives us a 25lb shall for the 4in 45lb for the 4 7in and 100lb for the 6in guns respectively.

SUBMARINES' NEW CHIEF.

In selecting officers for the appointment of Inspecting Captain of Submarines, the choice of the Admiralty has hitherto apparently been governed by previous experience in the branch of the Service. Captain (now Rear-Admiral) R. H. Bacon, Edgar Lees, and Sydney Hall each had this recommendation for the position, but Capt. Roger J. B. Keyes, whose appointment as Inspecting Captain of Submarines was announced early this week, differs from his three predecessors in this respect. This want of previous association with submarines is happily counter-balanced by the general qualifications of the new chief. The youngest captain on the list at the time of his promotion, Captain Keyes is an all round capable officer, and has had considerable experience in the handling of torpedo craft. He has also served in the Naval Intelligence Department, and as Attache for Rome and Vienna, and since August, 1908, has commanded the cruiser "Venus," in the Atlantic Fleet. To his varied appointments is now to be added that of the responsible head of the submarine branch of the Service, in which position his versatile abilities may be expected to again display themselves to the advantage of the country.

MOBILISED HORSES.

The French have been carrying out some interesting experiments to test the quality of the horses which will be available on mobilisation to make up the artillery to war strength. Four batteries were mobilised at different stations and put through a series of marches and manœuvres covering fourteen working days. Four hundred and seventy horses joined from civil employment; these were mature animals, registered as artillery horses, and passed fit before joining. They were of all ages, some being over seventeen years old. The average height was 16 hands. The result of the test was decidedly unsatisfactory, as at the completion of the trials 43 per cent. of the horses had to be classed as "of inferior quality, not up to artillery standard." The only practical conclusion reached was that all the peace establishment horses must be trained as wheelers in future, since the average "mobilised" horse is not strong enough for this post. The poor quality of the horses is not a matter for surprise. The van horse, which is the type required for artillery, is becoming extinct, and the Government agents have to register every big one, irrespective of quality, as an artillery and remount. The only rational solution for France would appear to be to extend the use of mechanical traction in the Ammunition Line and Second Line, so as to reduce the number of horses required to raise the artillery to war strength.

ALDERSHOT COMMAND.

The two days' inter-divisional manœuvres of the Aldershot Command were in every way a success' Sir Horace Smith Dorrien and his staff have the happy knack of arranging schemes that lead to more interesting developments than is the case when the attack and defence of some commanding natural feature becomes inevitable. On this occasion the operations on the first day were throughout of very exceptional interest and a test of generalship that was most instructive. It was in many ways a pity that the scheme had to be to a certain extent modified on the second day, but the water difficulty made it impossible for the troops to bivouack where they were. Consequently a rearguard action, at all times a somewhat slow operation, had to be carried out. Equally interesting were the two days, or rather the afternoon, night, and early morning of Command Manœuvres, though from a different point of view. They consisted of an approach march by night and an attack at dawn, and when it is considered that two divisions and a cavalry brigade formed the attacking force and that the country was very enclosed, the difficulties of the staff will be recognised. The brigades were, however, all found to be in their right places at the right moment, which speaks well for the framers of the several operation orders. Sir Horace Smith, Dorrien had the happy thought of publishing his appreciation of the situation, which was the more valuable by reason of the fact that he had imposed on himself a self-denying ordinance, and had refrained from reading the special idea of the skeleton force, which latter was ably handled by Brigadier General C. R. Simpson. In doing this he followed the precedent set three years ago at manœuvres by Sir Ian Hamilton, and there can be no doubt that when done as in the present case by a sound strategist and tactician much instruction as well as interest is conveyed to all ranks. We would also offer our congratulations to Mr. Haldane on his decision to witness as much as possible of the work of the night and early morning. His presence, indicating as it does his sympathy with the arduous work imposed on troops by manœuvres, is invariably much appreciated, and stands out in health contrast to the attitude adopted by his military colleagues on the Army Council.

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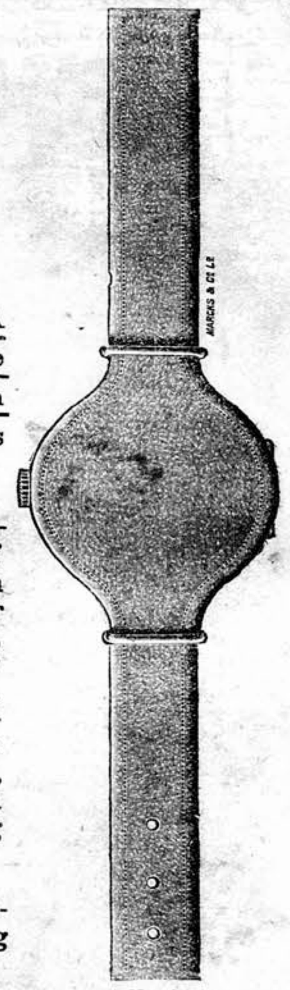

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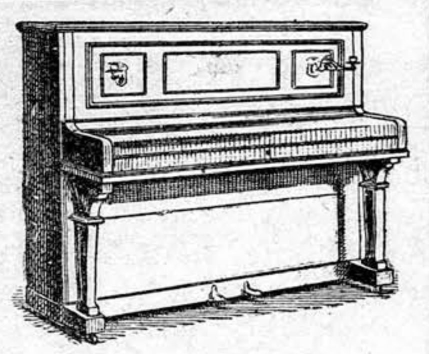

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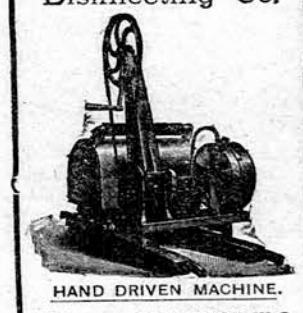

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Certainly the absolute confidence of eminent doctors is evidence enough of the exceptional benefits imparted by Phosferine. Even doctors cannot do more to prove their confidence than by *using Phosferine to remedy their own disorders.* Could any proof be more definite, more convincing than the testimony of John Dodd, D.S.M., Medical Officer in the late South African War, who says: "After being shot through both lungs I was dangerously reduced, and I attribute it solely to Phosferine that I regained my usual health. I have *proved* the value of Phosferine in brain, nerve, and muscular exhaustion." This brilliant medical officer found Phosferine particularly serviceable for insufficiency of nerve force, and declares nothing was so suitable in combating fevers, chills, &c.

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John Dodd, D.S.M. (late of the Medical Staff, 5th Imperial Yeomanry, 1st Brigade, South Africa), Ladysmith House, Witton-le-Wear, writes:—"I have had considerable experience in the use of your invaluable remedy Phosferine, and it has proved particularly serviceable where there exists *insufficiency of nerve force.* This condition, often due to primary weakness, lays the system open to influenza, colds, neuralgia, rheumatism, indigestion, fevers, and in remedying this predisposition I have found *nothing so suitable* as your preparation. Phosferine invariably goes to the root of the mischief direct. The *certainty* of its action is moreover an estimable feature. In debility and kindred ailments, caused by a reduced system, *it has unprecedented power,* and in my own case I can bear evidence to its exceptional value, and am indeed greatly indebted to its wonderful restorative properties. During the late war in South Africa, I was shot through both lungs and pericardium and that reduced me most dangerously; after taking Phosferine for about two months it brought me back to my usual health. *I attribute this solely to the use of Phosferine.* I have advised Phosferine in several cases, and *proved* its value in brain, nerve, and muscular exhaustion."—March 11, 1910.

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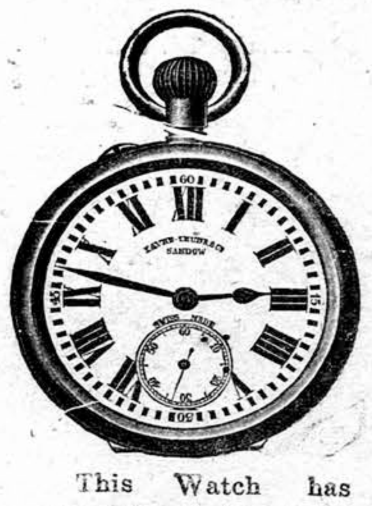

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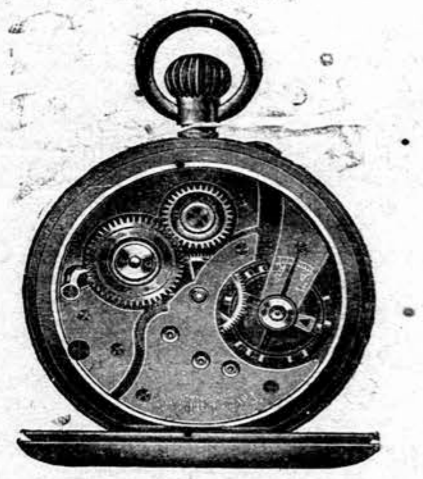

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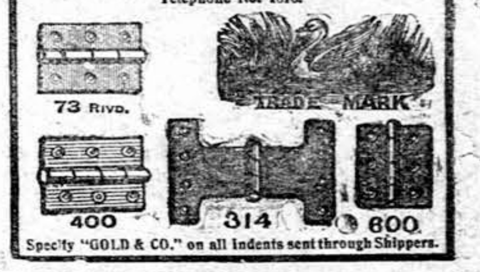

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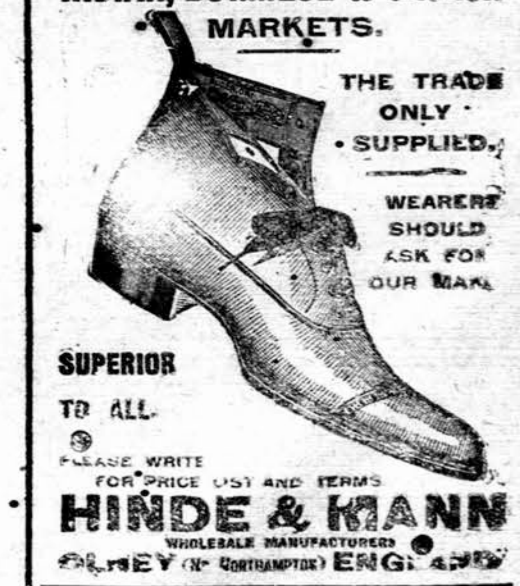

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